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The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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VOL. XXIII NO. 207 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

COLLECTOR WARNS GUJARAT CASTE HINDUS

Asked To Keep The Peace

BUT KAVITHA HARIJAN BOYCOTT CONTINUES

AHMEDABAD, August 29.

Mr. Parikhshitlal Majmudar, Secretary, Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, in the course of a press statement says that the social boycott of Harijans in Kavitha village, Ahmedabad District, by caste Hindus on account of admission of Harijan boys to the village school, continues and Harijans have stopped sending their boys to the village school owing to continued harassment by caste Hindus.

The latter insist on an undertaking from Harijans that they would not send their boys to the school.

The Collector of Ahmedabad District accompanied by Police officers visited the village and impressed upon the caste Hindus the need to refrain from committing any breach of the peace.—A.P.

COMMOTION AT FORAS ROAD

Lunatic Runs Amok And Stabs Pedestrians

A great commotion was caused at Foras Road on Thursday night, when a man whipped out a knife, and stabbed four persons, who were passing along the road. Three of the men stabbed were Muslims and one a Hindu.

It appears that the man who stabbed these persons is a lunatic, who, while walking along suddenly attacked the passers-by.

The assailant was seen taking the pedestrians unawares by sudden assaults. It was noticed that he stabbed a Pathan on the throat and passing further stabbed a Muslim again on the throat and still a third one also on the same part of the body, a few paces ahead.

The fourth victim of this madman's brandishment received a deep cut wound in his throat.

A hue and cry was raised and a Police constable who appeared on the scene, grappled with the maniac and overpowered him with the help of the people near-about.

Inspector Vanjare, with sub-inspector Patankar and Sergeant Greig came on the scene and removed the injured to the J. J. Hospital, where one man was detained for treatment, and the rest were treated for their injuries and allowed to go.

The assailant Rahim Bux has been sent to the Police Hospital to be kept under observation.

QUETTA SALVAGE OPERATIONS

4 Lakhs Property Recovered; 482 Bodies Unearthed So Far

SIMLA, August 29.

From information received from Quetta it appears that the estimated value of property removed from the city up to date is 4 lakhs. There is still much property that can be salved this way, but it is difficult to find owners. Disposal of human and animal bodies is now 482 and 110 respectively. Few bodies can now be removed without digging and the roads are comparatively clear.

With regard to hutting arrangements, the work is proceeding steadily. The number in the refugees camp remains nearly stationary but large numbers of local inhabitants are returning to their villages near Quetta.—A.P.

Belgian Queen Killed In Motor Accident

KING GETS CUT ON HEAD

Peep Into Map Of Lucerne Leads To Tragedy

CAR DASHES AGAINST TREE AND FALLS IN LAKE

LUCERNE, August 29.

The Queen of the Belgians has been killed in a motor accident.

The King, who was driving the car, has been slightly hurt.

The King suddenly lost control. The reason has not yet been established. The car swerved towards the lake and struck a tree. The Queen's head struck the tree and she was killed instantly. The chauffeur who was sitting in the rear of the car was unhurt.

The Queen was sitting by the side of the King who sustained a cut in the head. The accident happened on the lakeside road near Kussnacht, nine miles from Lucerne.

After striking the tree the car fell in the shallow water of the lake where it is still lying. The road is fairly frequented and within a few minutes help arrived.—Reuter.

KING OVERCOME

The King was so overcome by the accident that he was unable to give any coherent account. He is suffering from head injuries, but his condition appears not serious.

The chauffeur sustained a few cuts.

The accident occurred at 9-40 a.m. on dry road in perfect weather. It is gathered the King took the turning towards the lake, but the cause of the accident is still somewhat mysterious as the road is in no way dangerous.

It is now learnt that the King's car was travelling between 40 and 50 miles an hour when the accident happened. The car was a powerful American Tourer.

It appears the Queen received extreme unction from the cure of Kussnacht before she expired.

TAKEN TO VILLA.

After having the wounds bandaged the King was taken to a villa at Hasliihorn near Lucerne where Their Majesties were staying. The Queen's body was also taken thither.

The Secretary at the Villa to which the King returned after the accident told Reuter that His Majesty is progressing well.

LEFT SECRETLY FOR SWITZERLAND

BRUSSELS, August 29.

His Majesty had just returned from a holiday at Dolomite on the Alps and had left secretly on a motor car trip to Switzerland on Wednesday. The departure caused no surprise as Their Majesties were in the habit of leaving the Capital quietly on visits to the higher country. The two elder children accompanied Their Majesties to Switzerland. The youngest is spending a holiday on the Belgian Coast. No member of the Royal family is at present in Brussels. The King's brother, Charles is holidaying abroad. The Queen Mother is visiting her daughter, the Crown Princess of Italy in Naples.—Reuter.

FATEFUL LOOK AT MAP

LUCERNE, Aug. 29.

According to the first statement which the King was able to make the Queen wanted to look at the map to see the route they were going. The King himself glanced at the map but although his inattention to the steering wheel was only momentary it was sufficient to let the wheels deviate causing a violent swerve after which the car struck two trees. The King had just taken the wheel from the chauffeur. The Queen was seated at his right and both were in high spirits. Where the accident occurred the road was only 24 feet wide with a drop of 20 feet to the lake.

Apparently the car was travelling at high speed and struck the curb and then travelled to the other side of the road and struck two trees and plunged into the lake. The Queen's body was found under the first tree on the right side with the head smashed. The King was thrown under the second tree. No one saw the accident. Those who reached the scene a few minutes later found the distracted King kneeling over the body of his dying wife.—Reuter's Special.

SEMI-OFFICIAL VERSION

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29.

The Royal car was travelling at 30 to 40 miles an hour when it struck a small heap of stones at the edge of the road according to a semi-official version of the accident. This forced the car on to another heap of stones after which it struck a tree. The Queen was hurled head first against the tree and killed instantly. She did not suffer for a single instant. The King received a slight cut on the mouth and minor injury on his left hand.—Reuter.

King To Return By Special Train

LUCERNE, Aug. 29.

The King although suffering from nervous shock is sufficiently recovered to return to Brussels by a special train to-night.

Meanwhile the Royal children who have been spending the holiday with their parents are already on their way to Brussels unaware of the tragic fate of their mother.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 7 COL. 6)

FREEDOM FOR THE POOR

Economic Basis Of Political Struggle

(From Our Correspondent).

BELLARY, Aug 29.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya addressed a public meeting at Bagalkot.

She explained the difference between the Congress and the Socialist Party ideal of "Purna Swaraj." If the former aimed at reforming the present condition while the latter stood for radical change and transfer of power to the masses. The Fundamental Rights Resolution was an attempt in the right direction, but it was inadequate and served only as an immediate demand for the building up of a mass movement and not the ideal of "Purna Swaraj." Swaraj was impossible of achievement until the Congress became a mass organisation. To achieve this an economic programme based on the immediate grievances of the masses was necessary. The masses would become politically conscious through their economic struggles.

There was urgent need for forming Peasant and Labour unions which ultimately would become organs of mass struggle for political freedom and the attainment of "Purna Swaraj," meaning the establishment of a socialist State. The burning need of the hour was a programme inspiring to work and stimulating the country and lifting the heavy fog of depression.

Mrs. Kamaladevi had a busy programme, at Bijapur and addressed the ladies on the need of women exercising greater influence on public life and utilising the rights they already had and preparing for further struggle for freedom.

Speaking at a public meeting she dwelt on the present economic distress and breakdown of the old system everywhere and the need of reconstruction of society on a new basis. In the present society power was concentrated in a few hands. Within the framework of Imperialism no real political and economic freedom for the masses was possible. The ideal of harmonious relationship and working arrangement between semi-feudalism or Capitalism and mass interests was a mere myth. The two conflicting interests were irreconcilable. A change was impossible through individual effort. Society needed a radical change to bring genuine liberation to the masses.

The Socialist Party visualised the future India, where no poverty and class conflict would exist. Socialism offered equal opportunity, to all, decent living with no idle rich and no exploited poor. The real power would be vested in the hands of the masses on a Functional Franchise which was more rational and beneficial to the country's progress the Congress conception of "poor man's Swaraj" was based on economism, and Reformism, but not Socialism.

After visiting Badami Mrs. Kamaladevi entrained for Bellary. The party was greatly inconvenienced at Badami for lack of proper accommodation and absence of arrangements in the waiting room though Badami is an active centre attracting innumerable pilgrims and foreign tourists.

Mrs. Kamaladevi commences her Belgaum tour on September 1.

Rajen Babu To Participate In 'Abyssinia Day'

CELEBRATION IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, August 29.

Allahabad will observe the "Abyssinia Day" on September 1.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who will be here then, Acharya Kripalani, Babu Purshotamdas Tandon and Messrs Gautama and Lalbahadur will participate in the meeting that will be held in this connection.—United Press.

ABYSSINIA DAY IN BOMBAY

The All-India Abyssinia Day, organised by the Congress Socialist Party will be observed on Sunday, the 1st September, at a public meeting at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside and the speakers will include Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, Mr. P. R. Lele, Dr. J. N. Choksey, Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami and Mr. Asok Mehta.

Another meeting will be held in the Labour Area at 5 p.m. on the same day. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, will preside.

Conspiracy Charge Against Soldiers Of Jubbulpore

ALLEGATIONS OF ARSON, ASSAULT AND MURDER

23 Men Of King's Rgmt. Stand Trial For Benda Incident

NAGPUR, Aug. 29.

It is understood that the Local Government have directed that the 23 soldiers of the King's Regiment, Jubbulpore, who are alleged to have been involved in the recent Benda village incident, should be prosecuted under various charges. They are being prosecuted in the Jubbulpore court today.

It may be recalled that the last session of the C. P. Council adopted an adjournment motion on the subject.—United Press.

23 SOLDIERS ARRESTED

As a sequel to the "Benda Incident", the local Police have, under the instructions of the Government, effected 23 arrests today in the King's Regiment, and produced them in three batches before Mr. S. Nelson, Additional Magistrate, charged with murder, unlawful assembly, rioting, arming with deadly weapons, being members of unlawful assembly and abetment, under several sections including 302, 147, 148, 149 and 114, I.P.C.

The arrested soldiers are Privates, (1) Byrne, (2) Brennan, (3) Archbald, (4) Swanson, (5) Burke, (6) Downdall, (7) Cooper, (8) Hertough, (9) Lennan, (10) Tyrer, (11) Hancock, (12) Thorpe, (13) King, (14) Bates, (15) Joyce, (16) Neil, (17) Mullady, (18) Henry, (19) Worthington, (20) Shore, (21) Blundell, (22) Thompson and one another.

FOUR TURN APPROVERS.

Of these 23, the last four turned to be approvers. The statements of two of the approvers have been recorded by the court to-day.

Mr. Baijnath Kaula, City Superintendent, in presenting the challan prayed for the remand of the accused into custody till Saturday, 31st August, which was granted.

The Police have also submitted a list of 33 prosecution witnesses.—United Press.

Govt. Communique

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

A Government communique states:—

In their communique of 24th July the Government of India stated that a Court of Enquiry was examining the facts of the case in which it is alleged that certain men of the King's regiment had made an attack on the villge of Benda near Jubbulpore and the result of the enquiry must be awaited. The report of the Court of Enquiry has now been examined and it has been decided with the full approval of the military authorities to hand the case over to the Civil Court to be dealt with. Twentythree men of the Battalion are being placed on their trial under the Indian Penal Code on charges of murder and rioting and the proceedings are expected to commence immediately.—A. P.

CHARGE SHEET AGAINST SOLDIERS

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 29.

The facts of the case set forth in the charge sheet are that at about 8 p.m. on July 17th Private Kennedy of the King's Regiment H. Q. Wing went out for a cycle ride towards Robertson College near the village of Karundi and was set upon by villagers who assaulted and persued him up to the village of Benda where he was rescued by Benda villagers. About 10 that night Kennedy returned to the barracks smeared with blood in an exhausted condition. Seeing him in this condition the idea was originated by Archbold.

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4)

City Corporation Stultifies Itself

VOTES FOR GOVERNMENT APPOINTED COMMISSIONER

Lively scenes were witnessed when discussion on the motion of Mr. Meherally was resumed in the Corporation which met with Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor, in the chair.

Mr. Meherally's resolution states:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the City of Bombay Municipal Act (III of 1888) should be amended, so as to provide for the following change in the Municipal constitution:—

Appointment And Removal

"That the Municipal Commissioner should be appointed and be removeable from office by the Municipal Corporation.

That the Corporation requests the Government of Bombay to introduce in the Bombay Legislative Council a Bill amending the Bombay City Municipal Act which will give effect to the change mentioned above."

Insult To Corporation

Mr. Hirjibehedin, opposing the resolution, raised the bogey of communalism. The appointment and removal of the Municipal Commissioner by the Corporation were no doubt desirable, but the time had not yet come when such powers could be used by the Corporation. It was dangerous that the present system should be abolished. The speaker quoted Sir Phirozesha Mehta in support of his contention that the executive control should rest with the Commissioner who must be nominated and not elected.

You would be all the more surprised if told that even the father of the Local Self-Government, I mean the late Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta, held that the Municipal Commissioner should be nominated and not elected. In one of his speeches he is reported to have said:—

"If the real reform is to be secured the executive function of the Municipality must be entrusted under the control and guidance of the Municipal Commissioner. With whom should the appointment of the executive offices rest? I emphatically state that such an officer should be nominated, not elected, as election by the Corporation is a farce. Such bodies have a perpetual tendency to become Joint-Stock Associations for carrying into effect the private jobs of their various members. Watched and scrutinised however, by these bodies the appointment of the executive may be safely left to the Local Government. I repeat that it is not wisdom to propose a remedy worse than the disease in the face of all principle and experience, nor is it patriotic to sacrifice large public interests to show colour prejudice against an individual however deserving he may be."

COMMUNAL BOGEY.

Mr. M. A. Dabholkar said that every question had in it the communal feelings involved to no little extent. Moreover, if the Civil Servants were not appointed inefficiency might result in the administration of the Corporation.

NEED FOR SCHOOLING

Mr. S. K. Patil, who seconded the proposition but reserved his speech, now took the opportunity as he thought that certain elementary things had to be taught over and over again to a certain section among the City Fathers.

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 5)

STOP PRESS

CASUALTIES IN FRONTIER FIGHTING.

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 30.

A communique regarding the Mohmand situation says that troops reconnoitring in the vicinity of the Ghalanai camp were fired on by a hostile party near Toratibba. The fire was replied to and silenced. There was some sniping at Ghalanai camp last night. The following casualties are reported.—Wounded.—Daffadar Laisingh 18th K. E. O. Cavalry (wounded in the arm) and No. 9921 Sepoy Nekiram, Bombay Grenadiers.—A. P.

STRAUSS COMPANY OFFICIAL RECEIVERS' REPORT

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 29.

Official Receivers' Report of the liquidation of Strauss Company discloses total liabilities of £1,809,000 net and assets of £50,732 total deficiency being £1,680,000. The failure of the Company is attributed 'inter alia' to heavy losses through default by buyers and interference owing to Government Regulations with the Company's ordinary business in the United States and elsewhere, lack of liquid funds to carry on trading with profits until the markets and exchanges were stabilised errors in market judgment, and over trading losses on the produce from India.

It is stated some time must elapse before the statement of assets and liabilities is made available in India.

HOSTILITIES ON FRONTIER

Sniping Continues Round Ghalanai Camp

NATHIAGALLI, August 29.

A Government communique states:—

No important change has occurred in the Mohmand situation. Hostile Lashkars are still hanging about the Khapakh and Nahakki areas under Badshahgul. There was some sniping round the Ghalanai camp last night. The Haji of Turangzai and the Faquir of Alingar are endeavouring to recruit Lashkars further afield.

Further information indicates that the assassin Chimnal, killed on Tuesday, was sent by his patron Badshahgul with some gangsters to the Peshawar District in order to commit outrages and thus cause a diversion. Chimnal was also responsible for the appearance of certain inflammatory leaflets.—A.P.

STRIKE FEVER SPREADS

AHMEDABAD, August 29.

The operatives of the Weaving Department of the New National Mill struck work this morning as the mill authorities employed a new jobber. Following the strike the mill took in new men in place of the old. Similarly the Lal Mill and Laxmi Weaving Mill whose weavers had gone on strike are now working with new hands. Strikers are picketing at the mill gate. Police have made arrangements to prevent any breach of the peace.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department. The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted immediately brides for Telugus Doctor and Law student, both planning foreign studies from virgins, widows, doctors, teachers of Naidu, Munnurwar or any Telugu sect. Box No. 4797, "Bombay Chronicle."

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Lady Doctors, M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S., Qualified Nurses, B.P.N.A., 1st Class Electrician, Lady Companion, Governess, Spinning-Weaving Masters. Apply stating age, experience, salaries with certificates, Box No. 4798, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the Gokul Das Girls Inter College, Moradabad one lady M.A. in Sanskrit, one lady M.A. in Mathematics and one lady M.A. in Civics. Pay according to qualifications, apply to the Manager. (1653).

Applications are Invited for the following posts:—(1) A post for an Assistant in the Weaving, from candidates qualified from European University with Degree or Diploma in Technology, and specialised in the subject of weaving. Salary Rs. 200—20—300 per month. (2) A post in the Bleach House, from candidates having either a B.Sc., First Class or M.Sc., Degree with Distinction of a recognised Indian University, preferably with experience in Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing. Starting salary Rs. 90|- per month. Applications will also be considered from those who have first class qualifications in the above subjects from a recognised Technical Institute. Office Asstt., Calico Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad. (1674).

Wanted experienced Clerk knowing Accounts (Gujarati), Correspondence, Typing. Starting rupees sixty. Apply soon Box No. 4784, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Hindu Lady Teacher for children of respectable family. Matriculates in need of help for prosecuting further studies only need apply to Box No. 4783, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the Balmokand Khatri Tailoring School, Amritsar, a proficient Sewing and cutting Tailor Master on Rs. 45. Apply to Lala Bansi Dhar Kapur, Chah Zargran, Amritsar. (4780).

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Under-Matrics for Bank service. Apply stating salary acceptable. Royal Service Bureau Meerut. (4779).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To let at very cheap rents commodious Blocks and Rooms in Bungalow near the G. I. P. Railway Station at Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar. Apply to Madhowji Thakersey's Estate Office at the properties. (4788).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4748).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents Throughout India for Magirus Diesel Motor Trucks and B. M. W. Motor Cars. Apply immediately: Western Stores, Pratapganj, Baroda Residency. (4770)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Available rupees three lakhs on sound freehold properties in Bombay. Interest six per cent. No brokers. Apply soon with details to Box No. 4781, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Poona Races—Win Rupees one thousand. Particulars from M.V.S. Nathan, 35|37, Thambuchetty Street, Madras. 4571.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 17th September 1935, at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 30th June 1935.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To consider and, if thought fit, adopt the following amendments to the bye-laws:—

Add before the word "The" in bye-law No. 31, "Transfers of shares may be approved of by any two members of the Board."

Add a new clause in bye-law No. 72 (o) as under:—

"For the early disposal of applications for loans or credits, the Managing Director or the Manager may obtain the opinion of at least three Directors by issuing a circular. If there is agreement among the Directors so consulted, action may be taken accordingly and reported for confirmation at the next meeting of the Board. In case there is no unanimity the matter shall be placed before the next meeting of the Board for decision.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 16-8-1935.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 18th September, 1935 to 30th September, 1935, both days inclusive.

1676

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, U.P. GANGES CANAL HYDRO ELECTRIC GRID SCHEME.

NOTICE TO ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS.

Owing to the rapid expansion of load on the Grid, the following extensions of plant are contemplated in the near future. Tenders will shortly be invited in accordance with specifications which may be obtained on, or after, September 15, 1935 on payment of Rs. 5 per copy from—

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Project Division,
Hydro-Electric Secretariat,
Roorkee, U. P.

Manufacturing firms are meanwhile advised to study the requirements of the scheme, with a view to submitting tenders by a date to be notified later.

I. GENERATING PLANT FOR A COMBINED STAND-BY AND PEAK LOAD STATION AT CHANDAUSI.
   (1) 2-3000 K.W. 11000 volt 3-phase, 50 cycle steam turbo-alternator sets, complete with condensers and auxiliaries.
   (2) Battery of 3 boilers complete with chain-grate stokers, economisers and super heaters for (1) above.
   (3) 11000 volt 3-phase 50 cycle metal clad switch-board complete with cables and station transformers.
   (4) 2-Banks of 3750 K.V.A. three phase 11000/37500 volts step up transformers.
   (5) Power House crane, softening plant, and water cooling equipment.

II. HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATION AT MOHAMMEDPUR FALLS MILE 32 OF GANGES CANAL.
   (1) 2-2000 K.W. 11000 volt 3-phase 50 cycle vertical shaft direct coupled Kaplan turbo-alternators, complete with automatic gates and auxiliaries.
   (2) 11000 volt 3-phase 50 cycle metal clad switch-board, complete with cables and station transformers.
   (3) 2-Banks of 2500 K.V.A 11000/37500 volt step up transformers.
   (4) Power House crane and upstream gates.

III. 37500 VOLT 3-PHASE 50 CYCLE OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINES.
   (1) 25 miles duplication of existing overhead line, on pin insulators and steel poles, between Seohara and Moradabad.
   (2) 78 miles new feeder ditto from Mohammedpur Power Station to Seohara via Bijnor and Chandpur.
   (3) 36 miles ditto from Chandausi to Baduan via Bisauli and Bilsi.

IV. RURAL TRANSFORMERS.
   (1) 500-12. 5 K.V.A. three phase 50 cycle rural transformers ratio 11000/400 volts.

W. L. STAMPE, I.S.E.,
Chief Engineer, Development,
Roorkee, U. P.
1176

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE BIJAPUR MUNICIPAL BOROUGH have entered into contract with the Mysore Iron Works for the supply (F.O.R. Bijapur) of cast iron pipes of 15" diameter of Class B & C of B.S.S. for their Rising main.

Sealed tenders are now invited for laying the said pipes for the Rising main and will be received in the Municipal Office by the Chief Officer not later than 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of September, 1935.

The estimated cost of the work is about Rs. 36,000 and includes unloading and carting of pipes from the Railway Station to the site of work, excavation and refilling of trenches laying and jointing, etc., complete.

The length of the Rising main is about 21,000 ft.

The tenders must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 4,000 which will be forfeited in the event of the tenderer failing to execute the contract, if called upon to do so.

The contract documents will be available during Office hours in the Municipal Office on working days at Rs. 10 per set.

Tenders should be endorsed 'Laying the Rising main for the Municipal Water Works, Bijapur,' and addressed to the Chief Officer. The tenders will be opened on the 11th of September at 6 p.m. in presence of the tenderers who wish to be present.

The Municipal Borough do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) M. R. KEMBHAVI,
President,
Municipal Borough, Bijapur.
Municipal Office,
Bijapur, 23rd August, 1935.

1656

NOTICE

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM, COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificates No. 17551 for one hundred shares bearing distinctive Nos. 17783 to 17882, No. 18209 for one hundred shares bearing distinctive Nos. 1426489 to 1426588 Allotment Share Certificate No. 324 for fifty shares bearing distinctive Nos. 2213047 to 2213096 and Allotment Share Certificate No. 5777 for eight shares bearing distinctive Nos. 2474570 to 2474577 standing in the name of Goolamhusein Ebrahim, deceased, are reported lost. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date, after which the Company will issue duplicate Certificates for the said shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
11, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 30-8-1935.

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1799 of 1934.

SIRDAR PHIROZE HOSHANG DASTUR & Anr. ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MOTIBAI, widow of Abdul Hussein Essabhoy Thanawalla and ors. .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 20th June, 1935, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 3rd September, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mirza Street, Bombay, admeasuring 120 8|9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. Part of 1934 and Cadastral Survey No. 1277, Bhuleshwar Division and C. Ward No. 627 and Street Nos. 77 to 79.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1935
G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.

1179

Public Notices

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1935, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company convened for that day shall be concluded when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

Should the abovementioned Resolution be passed with or without modification by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Thursday, the 3rd day of October, 1935 at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon at the same place for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

THE RESOLUTION ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the following Article for Article 104:—

104. The remuneration of the Directors for their services shall be a sum not exceeding Rupees one hundred for each meeting attended by them; and such reasonable additional remuneration, as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in journeys to the works or on inspection of the property of the Company, or in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's capital or any Debentures issued by the Company; and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine; and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine."

Dated this 29th day of August, 1935.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents,
J. J. CUSSEN,
Director.

1677.

Auction Sales

On SUNDAY, September 1st, at 10-30 a.m., by the order of Mr. C. H. RENFREE, of Messrs. Petters Ltd., his complete Flat Furniture, B. E. S. T. Frigidaire, H.M.V. Electric Radiogram, Singer Sewing Machine, household crockeries, glasses, Aluminium and Enamelled wares, etc., at 16A, ALTAMONT ROAD, Cumballa Hill. On view. DHANIDADUNA & SONS, 177, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CRAWFORD & CO.

TO-DAY AUCTION SALE OF THE CINEMA GOODS OF AMBIKA MOVIETONE AND NEGATIVE FILMS OF "NAND KUMAR, WARRIOR, TERROR, RATHOD KUMARI, CHARITABLE OUTLAW AND DREADFUL REVENGE."

By order of the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Insolvents Mr. V R. Mehta traded as Ambika Movietone Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 30th August, 1935, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the bungalow of Seth Ebhrambhai Mahomadbhai Ravji at Grant Road Bridge (South Side) behind the Petit's Wadi the under-mentioned goods:—The Negative Films of "Nand Kumar Warrior, Terror, Rathod Kumari, Charitable Outlaw and Dreadful revenge," Dresses, Screens, Furniture, Reflectors etc.

25 per cent cash deposit will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

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The Sweet Songs of
Miss KAJJAN
&
Miss ROSY
in
MADAN'S SUPER SOCIAL SUCCESS
Pati-Bhakti
or
Pavitra Lilavti
Coming on
NEXT SATURDAY
with
Master MOHAN NARBDASHANKER SURAJRAM
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CINEMA
Majestic
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WELLINGTON
From TO-MORROW—SATURDAY!
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amazing musical stage success . . . ten times as tantalizing on the screen!
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QUEEN OF ALL MUSICAL ROMANCES!
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FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
Now comes an incomparable trio to stir the world with golden song, Dancing Rhythm and Pulsing Romance.
R. K. O. RADIO PICTURE.
NEW DANCE SENSATIONS!
NEW AND RAVISHING FASHION CREATIONS!
NEW MAGIC MELODIES!
TINGLE to these dream-disturbing tunes:—
"I'll Be Hard to Handle," "Let's Begin," "I Won't Dance," "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," "Lovely to Look At," "Yesterdays."
Plans open. Book early. 'Pone 22666.
Last day to-day to see
KATHARINE HEPBURN
in
LITTLE MINISTER
TO-NIGHT, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BARSI LIGHT RLY. LINE BREACHED

The Agent, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduwadi, wires:—

"Owing to heavy rain and floods line has been breached between Gulvanchi and Sangola and through running of trains from Kurduwadi side beyond Sangola and from Miraj side beyond Gulvanchi has been stopped.

The period of the suspension of through traffic cannot be definitely stated. Transhipment is impossible.—A. P.

ALL GRANTS SHARED ALIKE

Governor Denies Injustice In Allocation Of Money To Districts

The Governor of Bombay visited East Khandesh on Thursday and was presented with addresses by the District Local Board, East Khandesh, and the Borough Municipality of Jalgaon.

Replying to the addresses His Excellency said:—

"It always gives me great pleasure to make the acquaintance of a new district in the Presidency, and I greatly appreciate the welcome which you have given me to East Khandesh.

"I have listened to your two addresses with great interest, and will first reply to that of the District Local Boord. A am glad to hear of the Board's many activities, but I note that in nearly every case you ask for increased grants from Government.

"Let me say, in the first place, that all grants for educational purposes, for communications, for hospitals and for dispensaries are given out on fixed and uniform principles, and that every district shares alike and that there is no injustice as between one district and another. The amount available for distribution in grants is strictly limited and is entirely derived from taxation.

Reply To Municipality

"I will now turn to the address of the Municipality.

"As regards your request that Government should pay for a drainage scheme, I must draw your attention to the reply given by Government in 1933 that this was not possible.

"In conclusion I would say that a Municipality with wide and expanding sources of income such as yours should, with careful management, be able to make your town a clean and pleasant one to live in, and to provide it with the chief amenities required in an up to date community."

INDO-ETHIOPIAN RELATIONS

Greek Writings Suggest Pre-Islam Connections, Says Dr. Cousins

MADANAPALLE, (By Mail).

Dr. James H. Cousins, Principal of Madanapalle College, writes: The interest of India in Ethiopia would appear to have connections further back than the arrival of Indian traders, further even than the indirect connection through Islam and refugees followers of the Prophet of Arabia, as mentioned by Mr. C. F. Andrews in a message to the press:

In the latter half of the fifth century A. C. the Greek writer, Philostratus the Elder, condensed into a narrative the day-to-day notes of the doings and sayings of Apollonius of Tyana, made by his travel-companion, Deamis the Asayrian, during a journey, in the first century A. C. that included northern India and Ethiopia.

The experience recorded and the ideas expressed in the narrative attracted the opposition of the growing Christian Church, and caused the book to be shrouded in doubt and enmity. Recently however (1923) as American scholar, Charles P. Feils has made an English translation of the narrative under the title. "Life and Times of Apollonius of Tyana." This has been published by the Stanford University, California.

GYMNOSOPHISTS SCHOOL.

From this translation one gathers that Apollonius in his search for knowledge, thought of visiting a group of sages in Ethiopia whose ideas and practices had become known in Grecian circles, which called them Gymnosophists (naked sages). But the teacher of Apollonius advised his pupil to seek first the source of Ethiopian wisdom namely the sages of India.

Accordingly Apollonius, accompanied by Damis, journeyed to the Ganges and then went to Egypt as far as the sources of the Nile. On their way they visited the school of the Gymnosophists. Discussion naturally ensued. The spokesman of the Gymnosophists disparaged the teachings and practices of the Indian sages. In the course of his reply Apollonius (as translated) said: "Long ago you were Indian, too, but being ashamed of the reason for which the anger of your land drove you hither, you wished to be thought anything rather than Ethiopians coming from India, and you did all you could to disguise that fact."

From this it would appear that, at a time considerably earlier than the first century A. C. a group of people migrated from India to Ethiopia, and established a school of thought, and practice there. It would be interesting to know from some scholar how long they continued as a group, and to what extent they influenced the future culture of Ethiopia. There is also the alluring question as to why they had to leave India.—A. P.

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A Page About

AVIATION AND MOTORING

Russian Aviator's Daring Venture

"Hero Of U. S. S. R." To Attempt Flight Over North Pole

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

Mr. Sigismund Levanevski, bearer of the title "Hero of the USSR," which he obtained as a result of his heroic work in rescuing the marooned Chelyuskinites last year, has undertaken to make a non-stop flight from Moscow to San Francisco, passing over the North Pole.

The distance to be covered in this daring flight amounts to 9,605 kilometers. The first 893 km. of the route lies within the territory of the USSR, where Levanevski will fly over long stretches of uninhabited areas. At 66.5 degrees, north latitude, he will enter the Polar Circle with its polar day, where he will meet night only towards the end of his flight.

Crossing the Polar Circle, Levanevski will fly over the Barents Sea to Victoria Island, a distance of 1,289 km., located between Spitzbergen and Franz Joseph Land. From here he will fly 1,082 km. to the North Pole and then 1,476 km to Patrick Island. This part of the route lies entirely over fields of solid ice. From Patrick Island the pilot will fly to Cape Piers Point, on the north coast of Canada, a distance of 769 km.

The next section of the flight covers the distance from Cape Piers Point to Peace River, 1,537 km., then to Seattle, by way of the Rocky Mountains, 921 km.

The route to be followed by the intrepid Russian aviator is marked in thick line.

The last lap of the flight is to San Francisco, 1,113.

Mr. Levanevski took off from the airodrome near Moscow on the 2nd of August in the plane USSR-25, but upon reaching the southern part of the Bering Sea it was discovered that for some unknown reason petroleum was leaking from one of the tanks, and therefore the crew, with the permission of the air authorities in Moscow, discontinued their flight and returned to Leningrad.

Providing meteorological conditions are favourable, it is understood the after removing the defect the flight will be resumed.

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INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France).

A FLYING ODYSSEY

Bombay Flying Club Members' India---England Flight

By Flt.-Lt. G. Carey.

The flight consisted of three Moths and a Miles Hawk Major, the pilots of the Moths being Indian students who are to undergo training for "B" licences at Hatfield during the monsoon season in Bombay. The formation was led by the instructor of the Bombay Flying Club and my part was to fly ahead in the Hawk, and pave the way for the Moths so that delays over permits and other formalities might as far as possible be avoided. We planned to leave Bombay on the 1st June, and to land at Heston on the 14th, and this we actually did, although the details of the flight varied considerably from the original plan, which included rests of a day each at Istanbul, Vienna, and Brussels, and all of which, for reasons which will appear, had to be abandoned.

Perhaps the point which impressed us most was the simplicity of the actual flying, as opposed to the extreme complexity of the organization required to achieve it. It was necessary first to send the fullest details of the aircraft, pilots, and passengers, and the route and dates of the flight, at least three, months beforehand to the Director of Civil Aviation in India, in order to ensure obtaining the necessary permits and visas in time, so this information, with the required deposit of Rs. 200 (£15) per machine, to cover cost of telegrams and letters to the Foreign Office, was sent to Simla in February. The route chosen was over Iran. Iraq. Syria, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Germany and Belgium, and the following permits, etc., had to be obtained Permission and written permits to fly over these countries from their Governments, passport visas, a bill of health from Karachi, vaccination certificates, certificates that Bombay was free from plague and cholera, and certificates of third-party insurance.

An added complication was that a different selection of the above was required by each country, and it was impossible to discover exactly what their requirements were, even from the Consulates in Bombay. On the 29th May, four days before we were due to start, we had received only the permits for Iraq, our passports had not been returned and we were aghast to hear fro mSimla, in reply to a telegraphic inquiry, that only the Iranian permits had been obtained, and we were to await the arrival of the others!

INITIAL DIFFICULTIES.

This meant that we should not be able to start at all, as the monsoon was due to break any day, and once that has happened even birds are apt to be bogged on the aerodrome; so with some difficulty we obtained permission to fly as far as Baghdad, picking up our passports from the airmail at Karachi. This we did, only to find that they were not visaed for Iraq, but thanks to the courtesy of the Passport Officer at Karachi, these were obtained although the day was Sunday, and we started for Gwadar next morning.

We passed through Iran without any difficulty at all, and spent a very comfortable night at the K.L.M. bungalow at Jask. The Iranian officials were all courteous and obliging, though very insistent on our complying with the fullest formalities, and the landing fees and other charges there are very high indeed. We were lucky in encountering no serious dust storms or strong headwinds along the Persian Gulf. Between Basra and Baghdad, however, we met both, and the Moths had a bad time, having only 5½ hours petrol for the journey of 5½ hours, so that they landed with about a carburettor full each.

At Baghdad I was able to obtain a Syrian permit and visas from the French Consul, who was extremely kind and helpful, and after a day's rest we left for Aleppo via Deir-ez-Zoor. At both these places we were most hospitably entertained by the French Army, but a serious check was in store for us, though it was preceded by a pleasant surprise. We found awaiting us letters and telegrams from the Director of Civil Aviation in India to the effect that Turkish permission had been obtained, and that the Hungarian and Austrian permits awaited us at Budapest, and the German one at Vienna.

IN TURKEY.

We still did not know whether a written permit was necessary to fly over Turkey, and the Turkish Consul in Aleppo had not been informed of the flight, and worse still, had no knowledge of the regulations governing such flihts; he said he was unable to do anything at all without direct instructions from his Ambassador in Angora. The British Consul, who had also heard nothing about us, was most helpful, and finally after a very expensive telegram to the Turkish Ambassador, and two days' delay, we were able to proceed, no written permit after all being necessary. Thanks to perfect weather and favourable winds, we got through to Istanbul in one day,

having been most courteously entertained by the Turkish Army at Ekeshihr on the way. But time was getting short, as we had lost one day in Karachi over passports, and two in Aleppo over permits, and if we were to reach Heston on the 14th as we had said we would, we could afford to lose no more time. In Istanbul, thanks to the energy of the Shell representative, we obtained Bulgarian and Hungarian visas, and reached Sofia next day.

RECEPTION IN SOFIA.

Here we were given a wonderful reception and although it transpired that we should have had written permits, far from detaining us, the War Ministry issued hem to us at once. From then on we had no more troubles over permits and we proceeded without a hitch, until between Liege and Brussels the Moths were delayed by a bad rainstorm, despite worse rainstorms and head-winds between Folkestone and Heston, they arrived safely on the 14th as planned.

It was a most delightful trip, and the scenery from Aleppo to Budapest was really magnificent. The weather too was perfect up to the last day and at this time of year the mountains are covered with flowers, so that even at 6,000 feet the air was strong with their scent.

We all had Shell carnets for refuelling, and the organization was astonishingly efficient throughout, even in the most out of the way places, though there was one disarmingly cheerful individual we met who was frankly more concerned in filling himself up with ice cream than our tanks with fuel! The Automobile Association maps were excellent, and it is difficult to think of any way in which they could be improved, while the Shell book of aerodromes and landing ground provided most accurate details, which to us who were new to the course were particularly welcome. Our aeroplanes and engines alike behaved perfectly, so that our only anxiety throughout the trip was as to permits and visas. We had carefully refrained from carrying cameras, firearms, or dutiable goods, as these would have involved further formalities and regulations which we, rather naturally, wished to avoid. We could, of course, only carry a small quantity of kit each, but at most places washing could be done in a few hours. It was very hot flying over the Persian Gulf, but after Aleppo it grew steadily cooler, and we were glad of warm coats for the last three days. Each machine carried emergency rations of bully beef, biscuits, and water, and a first aid outfit, none of which. I am glad to say, had to be used. We found we were more thirsty than hungry and we each carried a thermos which we kept filled with lemonade (yes, lemonade!) and this proved very welcome while flying.

COST.

It is impossible at present to assess the exact cost of the flight, as so much of the expenses were paid by deposit in advance, and it is, of course, hoped that a large refund awaits us, but there can be no doubt that the continuous pursuit of the permits and visas with which we should have been supplied before we started, increased our expenditure at halts considerably. The total distance is 5,155 miles, and my flying time was 47 hours 20 minutes, which works out at just under 109 m.p.h. while my petrol consumption was a fairly steady 6 gallons per hour, and my oil consumption increased from about 9 hours per gallon to more like 4½ hours. I have not yet found out the reason for this. We were, of course, not even trying to hurry, our ambition being to reach England from India in a reasonable time, without undue wear to men or machines.

One is left with the impression that nowadays flying has been made so safe and easy that it would be absurd to travel any other way, if it were not for the formalities, and while individuals were without exception cordial and helpful, it is a sad fact that the attitude of some governments, our own included, very neary prevented the flight altogether.—"Shell Aviation News."

Be Kind To Your Tyres

A Little Attention Would Be Repaid By Reduction In Maintenance Cost

It is well known that there is nothing so costly as neglect. The wise operator will therefore not be satisfied with purely negative action in eliminating neglect but will go on to the more positive step—adequate maintenance. Experience has shown that considerable savings in tyre costs can be obtained by efficient maintenance which, in itself, is not costly.

The first and most obvious feature of tyre maintenance is that of the regular maintenance of correct inflation pressures. Here it must be understood that, fundamentally, the ccver and tube are only there for the purpose of locating what is the true tyre, viz., he volume of compresssd air. It is the air which provides the cushioning; it is the air which carries the load. Without air, the tyre is useless and is very quickly destroyed.

Air Pressure And Alignment

It is important, then, if rapid tyre wear and weakening of the tyre structures are to be avoided, that the ccrrect inflation pressure should be known and arrangements made to maintain the requisite pressure. There is really no excuse for failure to do this. Power-driven compressors with pipe lines having suitable chucks and easily-handled and quickly-read inflation pressure gauges, are to be had without difficulty and at reasonable prices. It is not without significance that in the larger fleets it is an invariable practice to check pressures daily and to restcre any air lost.

A matter of safety too enters into this because if tyres are unevenly inflated, in effect the wheels are of different diameter, and, what is more, the road-gripping properties of tyre treads are at their maximum when the tyres are correctly inflated.

Another bitter enemy of tyre life is misalignment of the road wheels. At first glance it seems remarkable how rapid can be the wear for what appear to be small errors in alignment. When, however, it is understood that an error in the alignment of 1/4 in. produces an effect which is similar to placing one of the wheels at right angles to the line of motion and, while it is rotating at the vehicle speed and bearing the load, propelling the vehicle forward in that condition for twenty-two yards in every mile, the abrasive action set up is obvious. Even the best of tyre treads must soon begin to show the effects. It is well, therefore, to check wheel alignment—particularly front wheel alignment—at regular intervals. Evidence of misalignment is often visible by an examination of the tyre tread. In comparatively mild cases it will be noticed that the edges of

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 4)

MOTOR EXCURSION TO JAPAN'S BEAUTY SPOTS

Now that Japan has become well known to the world of tourists, travellers are beginning to realize that there are many beauty spots and excursions not included in the more or less stereotyped tours.

Tokyo residents with a flair for motoring have found that the roads are quite good and that there are many interesting tours within a few hours' run of the capital.

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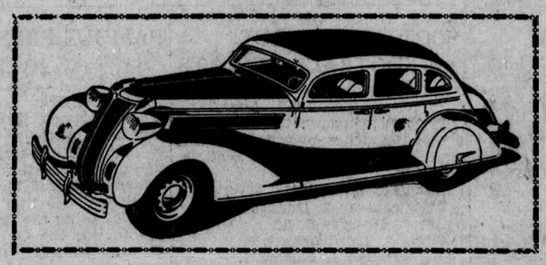
PLYMOUTH SIX
With Fuel Economy Equipment



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Latest Gallop Notes From Poona

Shaphir And Trelawne Impress

Taj Bahadur, Ambaprasad And Arab Queen Please

(By Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, August 29.

The track which needed rain was soaked on Tuesday and Wednesday. Despite the heavy going trainers exercised their charges in preparation for Saturday's racing. Gallops noted were as follows:—

PRIVATE SEAL (C. Hoyt) covered 7 furlongs on the tan, moving freely. A fit horse.

SHAPHIR (Wilson) pleased in a mile gallop. As fit as hands can make him.

TOLERATE (Scanlan) held ALIENIST (Britt) over a mile on the tan.

DRAUGHTSMAN (Davison) proved superior to SOLAR BARN (Little) over 6 furlongs on the tan. The former is in excellent fettle at the moment.

CARNELIAN (Burn) had RISQUE (Brace) for company in an easy 10 furlongs gallop. Fair.

ZUYDER ZEE (Wilson) was too speedy for THE NUN (Munro) over 4 furlongs. The former continues to improve.

FRANCOLIN (Simmons) travelled 10 furlongs in fine style. May spring a surprise.

CORCY (Burn) beat SEATON ROSS (S. Black) very convincingly over 10 furlongs. The former must be thereabouts on Saturday.

BRIDGETHORN (Cook) finished in front of POWDER BOY (Whittle) over 10 furlongs. The former has reached his best.

TRELAWNE (Harding) defeated NADOVA (Reynolds) by 3 lengths in a 10 furlongs trial. Keep an eye on the first named.

WORLD'S WORK (H McQuade) had the assistance of QUICK IMAGE (Brace) in an easy 10 furlongs gallop. Both gave satisfaction.

FAIRFORD (Riding Boy) shaped very well over 7 furlongs. Is in fine condition.

ECCLESIASTIC (Selby) showed to advantage against ESSEX BOOK (Donnelly) in a 6 furlongs burst. The former will be dangerous if saddled.

TIJIRO (Cook) and ZARANE (Britt) travelled a mile but were not extended. Higgins holds the trump card with this pair.

MISTY DAWN (H. McQuade) and BEDSOCKS (Brace) were not stretched over 10 furlongs. Both have improved since last seen out.

VITA (Simmons) was superior to DAHES (Riding Boy) over 9 furlongs. Make a note of the former.

ARAB QUEEN (Munro) simply toyed with TAIR AL IRAQ (H. McQuade) in a 9 furlongs gallop. The former has touched her best form.

SARSAM (Britt) moved smoothly over 10 furlongs. Fit and well.

ABDUL MALIK (Burn) pleased in an easy 10 furlongs gallop. Can win if wanted.

KARAM ALLAH (Whittle) made a favourable impression over 10 furlongs. Very fit.

DANGER (Munro) finished level with HAPPY KING (Scanlan) over 6 furlongs. The latter will be Patel's next surprise.

TAJ BAHADUR (Simmons) polished off AL GHAZI (C. Hoyt) and AMIR (Bowley) with the greatest of ease over 6 furlongs. Forget the first named's lapse on August 10.

RAJPUT (Marrable) defeated E'EDA (Hill) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

DARK HORSE (H. McQuade) beat QUEEN SINGER (Munro) over 6 furlongs. The former is sure to win a race shortly.

GURJISTAN (Whittle) proved superior to REGENT (Cook) over 6 furlongs.

FARAT PRINCE (Riding Boy) covered 6 furlongs in fine style.

BLANCHE (Riding Boy) beat SHARA'A AL JAMIL (Riding Boy) by 6 lengths over 6 furlongs. The former will be a great danger to Taj Bahadur.

AMBAPRASAD (Balfour) trounced NASSRAT BEG (Marrable) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

MOSUL KING (Riding Boy) spurted 4 furlongs. Good.

FUNNY FACE (C. Hoyt) spurted 4 furlongs in great style. Must be noted.

SONIA (Burn) finished ahead of AMIR AKHLAK (S. Black) over 10 furlongs.

ANCHOR (Brace) finished strongly in a 6-furlong trial with GOOD BYE (H. McQuade). The former has improved very much.

Note: BURGESS, SILVER JUBILEE, CURFEW II and AZDASHIR.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The following are the results of football matches played in the first division of the Scottish League:—

Aberdeen 3, Clyde 1.
Airdrieonians 2, Dundee 0.
Ayr 1, Motherwell 0.
Celtic 6, Third Lanark 0.
Dunfermline 1, Partick 1.
Hamilton 7, Albion 2.
Hibernian 0, Arbroath 2.
Queen of the South 2, Kilmarnock 1.
Rangers 7, St. Johnstone 0.
—Reuter's Special.

FAMOUS FRENCH JOCKEY DEAD

Maurice Barat, one of the most famous French jockeys of prewar days, has died in Paris aged 46. He will be remembered for the number of times he rode the colours of Baron M. de Rothschild to victory. To him fell the honour of being the first French jockey to win the Grand Prix, when he rode Verdun in 1909 The same year he headed the list of winning jockeys with 94 wins. During the war he served in France on the Verdun front.

URS AT AJMER

Ry. Companies Urged To Grant Concessions, Days Before & After Festival

The Young Muslims' Association of Cawnpore have addressed letters to the Agents, E.I. Rly., B.B.&C.I. Rly., G.I.P., B.N.W.Rly., B.N.Rly., R.K.Rly., M.&S.M. Rly., N.W.Rly., and N.S.Rly., stating that the Urus of Ajmer will begin this year from 30th September 1935 and will last till 8th October 1935, and generally people start for Ajmer a week before the said date in order to see the moon of 'Rajab' there, and stay till 11th Rajab (that is 10th October 1935). Also thousands of people not only go to Ajmer from all the cities of India, but a great number of them come from beyond the limits of India to participate in this Urs. And Railway companies like E.I. Railway allow concession to the people, as they allow on other important functions, and thereby they gain a good profit, and at the same time win the sympathy of the public.

So, it is requested to issue "concession tickets to the people a week prior and four days after the said dates, to enable the people to reach their destinations comfortably in time."

INDIAN
OXYGEN & ACETYLENE
CO., LTD.

WITH works at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Jamshedpur, Cawnpore and Colombo for the production of Oxygen and Dissolved Acetylene, the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., is in a position adequately to meet Industry's total demands for Gases.

The Company compresses Industrial Gases of high purity and in conjunction with the British Oxygen Company Ltd., London, retails the Rarer Gases.

All types of welding, metal cutting, brazing and lead-burning apparatus are stocked in the various works, and expert welders are available for the purposes of demonstration and tuition.

Your enquiries will receive immediate attention.

Works at:—
CALCUTTA
(Oxygen)—138, Balliaghatta Road.
(Acetylene)—Aga Works, Belur Math, Howrah.
BOMBAY
(Oxygen)—Byculla Bridge
(Acetylene)—Sewri.
LAHORE
(Oxygen)—Grand Trunk Road.
JAMSHEDPUR
(Oxygen)—Tatanagar.
COLOMBO
(Oxygen)—Skinner's Road North.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Western India Stakes & Poona Plate Cut Up Badly

The following are the acceptances for the Second Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:-

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Division I.)

DISTANCE.—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Thermometer 9-4; Ecclesiastic 9-1; Alienist 8-11; Zarane 7-12; Angelo 8-8; Young Bachelor 8-2; Solar Barn 8-8; Crusty 8-2; Crimson Rambler 7-9; Achieve 7-9; Skavala 7-4.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE MODERATE PLATE. (Division I.)

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Farat Prince 9-4; Happy King 9-0; Outlook 8-13; Rajput 8-12; Eeda 8-11; Blanche 8-7; Young Chayna 8-4; Tara 7-12; Wazir Pasha 8-2; Taj Bahadur 8-0; Azdashir 8-0; Nasrat Beg 7-11; Billy Boy 7-11; Mosul King 7-10; Firsan 7-7; Zainin 7-0.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Division II.)

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Royal Prince 9-3; Misty Dawn 9-3; Raghubeer 9-0; Fairford 8-12 Chivalresque 8-9; Jackmore 8-5; Spanish Wish 8-3; Kirkibost 8-2; Curfew III 8-2; Jaya-Kumar II 8-2; Picaro 8-0; Pest 7-13; Tijiro 7-12; Hero Worship 7-4.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE POONA PLATE.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; Second, Rs. 2,000; Third, Rs. 1,000.

For Horses, 3 and 4 years old only. W. A. & C. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.— Winners after 31st March, 1933, of a race value Rs. 4,000 or over, once, 4 lbs. twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. Winners after the above date, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000 or over, 4 lbs.; of Rs. 15,000 or over, 7 lbs. in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Class II Horses, 7 lbs.; Class III Horses, 14 lbs.; Maidens, 3 years old, 5 lbs.; Maidens, 4 years old 9 lbs.

Zuyder Zee 8-5; Grecian Orb 8-3; Bistonian 7-12; Winking 7-10; Mr. Pip 7-1 Grandpapa 6-11.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.

DISTANCE—1-1|4 MILES.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; Second, Rs. 1,250; Third, Rs. 500.

For Arabs 4 years old and upwards. Arabs 6 years old and aged to carry 8 st. 7 lbs. 5 years old 8 st. 4 lbs. 4 years old 7 st. 11 lbs. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 10 lbs. extra. Allowances.—Arabs in Classes II and III, 7 lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General conditions does not apply).

Karam Allah 9-3; Arab Queen 9-3; Al Hamil 9-3; Bushboos 9-3; Abdul Malik 9-0; Legion of Honour 9-0; Saifuldowla 8-10; Al Hazar 8-7; Hamra Nafea 8-10; Amir Akhlak 8-7; Jai Bhawani II 8-7; Jahan Ara 8-7; English Star 8-7; Zoolum 8-0; Victor 8-0; Vita 8-0; Barkhat 7-11.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.

DISTANCE—1-1|2 MILES.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; Second, Rs. 1,700; Third, Rs. 800. A Handicap for all Horses.

Birthday Book 9-10; Bray Beau 9-4; Castleton 9-4; Corcy 9-4; Powder Boy 8-7; Bridgethorn 7-10 Alienist 8-5; Trelawne 8-5; Ballylinch 8-3; Cymro 8-2; Greek Glen 8-2; Dunedin 7-12; Bedsocks 8-2; Worlds Work 6-12; Francolin 7-8; Monreale 7-0.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.

DISTANCE—1-1|4 MILES.

Winner, Rs. 8,500; Second, Rs. 2,500; Third, Rs. 1,750 A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Silver Plated 9-0; Shaphir 8-9; Star of Italy 8-9; Carnelian 7-8; Private Seal 8-2; Draughtsman 7-12; On Time 7-2.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE MODERATE PLATE. (Division II.)

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Silver Lining 9-4; Riyad II 9-0; Great Power 8-13; Quarry 8-13; Al Ghazi 8-12; Amir 8-4; Mujbil Hatim 8-12; Danger 8-11; Gurjistan 8-11; Regent 7-10; Muhaisin 8-8; Sa'ami 8-7; Money Order 8-7; Rustom 8-4; Maarib 8-1; Kummer 8-1; Dark Horse 7-13; Ambaprasad 7-13; Imperial 7-12; Defender 7-10; Pailazaman 7-10; Foj al Bahar 7-7; Grey King 7-4; Rajub Pasha 7-0.

BE KIND TO YOUR TYRES

(Continued from page 3.)

the studs or blocks which form the tread pattern are very sharp and square.

Adjustment Of Brakes

A further cause of rapid tyre wear is the uneven adjustment of brakes whereby one or more tyres is subjected to more than its fair share of braking, and the wheel may even lock occasionally. Any snatch due to the fierce action of brakes or clutches causes slip between the tyre and the road, with inevitable wear.

In addition to the above, it is advocated that regular inspection of the tyre and rim equipment should be arranged. It is well to remove the tyres completely from the wheels at regular periods for careful examination. This permits an inspection of the interior of the cover, of the tube, of the flap, and of the rim. If they are all sound and the rim is clean, refitting can take place at once. Otherwise attention can be given which will probably avoid an involuntary stop at some later date. It is a good plan to clean off any rust which there may be on the rims and to treat them with graphite or a paste made from household black-lead. Any damage can be repaired and if the tube is showing signs of age or weakness a replacement can be fitted in good time. At the same time the opportunity can be taken to move tyres into more suitable positions on the vehicle. In the interests of safety, some kind of rotation is advisable. In the case of vehicles having twin tyres on the rear axles, new tyres should be fitted to the front wheels for the first third of the tyres' life, then changed to the outer rear position for the next third, and finally run out on the inner rear position.

At this regular inspection the tyre valve inside mechanism can be inspected and, because the seatings are of rubber, new insides should be fitted each year.

Smooth Driving Lengthens Tyre Life

It should be remembered, too, that methods of driving have an important influence upon tyre life. The smoother the drive and the halt, the longer are tyres likely to last. It is well to avoid excessive acceleration, harsh braking, running along tram lines and fast running over bad roads. Wherever possible, braking should be avoided when passing over metal points. Contact with the kerb damages the tyre walls.

Finally, it may be said that any faults which destroy tyres increase petrol consumption. Rolling resistance mounts up when tyres are under-inflated, and when wheels are misaligned, there is a definite drag. Fast driving over bad roads permits wheel-spin with its accompaniment of engine racing. It is no exaggeration to say that in such circumstances, petrol is being used simply and solely to destroy tyres. Consequently, efficient and careful attention to tyres will be found to result not only in a diminution of tyre costs, but also to have a favourable impression upon such items of cost as petrol consumption and chassis repairs. The amount of attention required by tyres is very little: It is repaid many times by avoidance of involuntary road stops and the reduction in maintenance costs.

(By courtesy of the Dunlop Rubber Co. (India), Ltd.

RAKA

SUPERFINE SHAVING
SOAP

Gives a Smooth, Clean & Comfortable Shave.

Suits the Toughest Beard and the Tenderest Skin.

Creamy & Delicately Perfumed.

BENGAL CHEMICAL, CALCUTTA
Bombay Agents:— ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

PEDIGREE POULTRY

Leghorns
Minorcas
R. I. Reds
Barred Rocks
Light Sussex
Buff Orpingtons
Australorps
Jersey Giants
Campines
Wyandottes
Light Brahmas

THE
ASIAN PEDIGREE POULTRY
11, Connaught Road, POONA.
Winners of the Governor's Cup for the Best Bird in the Show.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 2, 1991
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 30, 1354
Parsi: Aspandarmad 28, 1304
Hightide: 0-26 12-45
Lowtide: 6-16 18-47
Sunrise: 6h 23m
Sunset: 6h 36m

Bombay Congress Socialist Party, general Council meeting, Congress House, 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Regal Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Harwood League (Second Division): B B and C. I. Railway vs. Blue Rangers, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 31.

S. S. Corfu with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 1.

All-India Abyssinia Day: Public meeting 6-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Monroe' arrived at London on 27th August. Clan Line steamer 'Clan Keith' left Suez on 27th August.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

The next meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 4th instant at 4-15 p. m. (B. T.) instead of on Tuesday, the 3rd September 1935, as usual.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

A monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Pathology Lecture Theatre Grant Medical College to-day Friday at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the G. D. C. C. will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day Friday at the Committee's Office.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The 7th Clinical Meeting of the Association will be held to-day Friday at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Lecture Hall of the Khan Bahadoor Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, Bombay, when Dr. M. S. Batliwala will read a paper on the 'Prognosis of Heart Disease," and Dr. S. S. Rao, will demonstrate a few cases on the same.

JANATA-JANARDAN MELA

Secretary, Sharada Sadan School, Girgaum, writes to say that as usual the Janata-Janardan Mela of the girls and boys of the school has been organised with a varied programme including "Garbha", new conversations etc. is ready and invitations should be sent to the Secretary at the above place in time for the Ganapati festival.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE:—"Private Worlds" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Oil for the Lamps of China". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
REGAL—"Murder in the Fleet" at 6-30 p.m. only.
MINERVA:—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. To-day Special Matinee show at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL:—"Silver King" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR:—Babes in Toyland, Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Bahar-e-Sulemani". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi". Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"The Little Minister" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Drake of England" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Ralph Elman Sextet. Kathleen Burgis (Soprano). 8-30 p.m. "Mixed Pickles." No. 5* Bottled by Cecil Madden. Italian edition with an Italian romantic comedy. 'The Swallows.' 8-45 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra; leader, A. Rossi, under the direction of the Emilio Colombo, relayed from the Hotel Metropole London. 9-30 p.m. "Modern Science and Empire Farming." A talk by Sir E. John Russell, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. Sydney Kyte and his Band, relayed from the Piccadilly Hotel, London. 10 p.m. News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. Dance music (continued). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

SAMAVEDA SRAVANA UPAKARMA

The Samaveda Sravana Upakarma will be performed by Bramhasri Vaithianatha Srouthi (alias Melatur Vadhyar) on Sunday (the 1st September 1935) at No. 3 and 4, Kachra Napoo Building, Matunga G. I. P. between 6 a.m. to 12 noon.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

To-day Friday at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Union, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Mr. S. M. Merchant will read a paper on "The Khojas and Some of Their Social Problems." Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee will preside.
The meeting is open to the public.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO FR. J. A. PEREIRA

On Sunday last, the Parishioners, Sodalists, well-wishers and friends of Fr. J. A. Pereira, Chaplain of St. Joseph's, Umerkhadi, met at the School Hall, and bade him farewell and congratulated him on his new appointment as Vicar of the Rosary Church, Mazagaon.

MAZAGAON TRAGEDY

Police Officer's Evidence At Resumption Of Enquiry

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Deputy Inspector G. S. Wilkinson of the Byculla Police described the scene of murder at the Aga Khan Building on August 7, when the City Coroner resumed to-day his enquiry into the death of Jainabi Hussain, who is alleged to have been murdered by her husband, Habib Hassam, at Mount Road, Mazagaon.

The suspect then attempted suicide by stabbing himself.

When he received information, witness hurried to the Aga Khan Building at Mazagaon. In a room on the first floor he saw two bodies lying side by side. One was of the woman who had died. the other of the suspect who appeared to be dazed and had a hunting knife in his hand. When he removed the knife from his hand, the suspect began to talk. There were, witness continued, several cuts on the deceased woman's hand and her neck had been slashed several times. There were some stab wounds on the suspect's abdomen.

Suspect's Statement

The suspect made a statement to witness. He pointed out an empty bottle which was labelled "chloroform."

Witness then took charge of the knife, which was blood-stained and some clothes.

While in hospital, the suspect made another statement to the officer, who later recovered two cash memos from the suspect's coat. Two merchants, one of whom had sold him the knife and the other who had given him chloroform were traced and taken to the hospital where the suspect identified them.

The two merchants also gave evidence to-day. They stated that the suspect on August 3 went to them and purchased the knife and the bottle of chloroform.

The jury returned a verdict of murder and recommended the prosecution of the suspect on charge of murder. Death, they held, was caused by incised wounds on the neck inflicted with murderous intent by the suspect Habib with a hunting knife.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR KHADI PRODUCERS

The annual general meeting of the members of the khadi Bhandars' Employees Union was held on Wednesday last at 7-30 p.m. in the premises of Waghwadi at Kalbadevi Road. Sjt. Ratubhai Desai presided.

Sjt. D. G. Ganatra, Secretary of the Union, placed before the meeting the report of the work done during the last year and statement of accounts which were unanimously accepted by the meeting. Sjt. Ratubhai Desai in his speech narrated at length the noteworthy services rendered by the Union to the cause of khaddar.

He made it quite clear that it was mainly due to the efforts of the Union that Mahatma Gandhi, with the help of A.I.S.A. was going to effect drastic changes in the All-India khadi Bhandars. He also pointed out that it was due to the new policy of standardization of wages that thousands of spinners in villages would hereafter get a living wage.

After members were enrolled for the new year; the following office bearers were unanimously elected for the next year:—

Mr. Ratubhai Desai (President); Mr. Narayan A Samant (Vice President); Mr. Govind V. Bhatt and Messrs. Durlabh Ganatra, Joint Secretaries.

The meeting then terminated.

PERSIAN GULF CABLES

Telegrams To Iran Subject To Delay

Owing to interruption on the Persian Gulf cables, telegrams for Iran, except Henjam via Karachi, are subject to delay. Telegrams, however, are accepted via I.R.C. (Bombay) for transmission through London at the following rates.

Per word: Rs. 2-6-0 for ordinary.
Rs. 1-7-0 for C. D. E.
Rs. 1-9-0 for British Government and Deferred half rates of ordinary.

MENDICANT DROWNED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The body of a crippled Hindu mendicant, aged about 45, was washed ashore behind the Mahaluxmi Temple on Wednesday night.

At the inquest on him to-day, a verdict of 'asphyxiation due to drowning, either accidental or suicidal' was recorded.

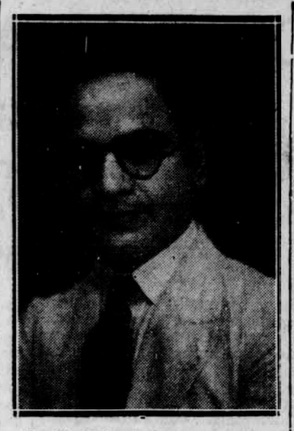
Corporation Meeting To-day

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office to-day Friday at 3 p.m. (B.T.).

VICEROY'S QUETTA FUND.

The Viceroy's Quetta Fund totals Rs. 35,87,060 and £152|14|5.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer arrived at Simla on Thursday.



Mr. K. Balasubrahmaniyam, B. Com., A.I.A. (London), of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, who has been enrolled Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London, having passed all the three Parts of the Institute's A.I.A. examination.

ACCIDENT UNAVOIDABLE

Magistrate Acquits Engineer In Case Resulting From Dadar Tragedy

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. R. Loefgrel, a Swedish subject and an engineer in Messrs. Volkart Bros., who was charged with rash and negligent driving was found "not guilty" and was acquitted by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day.

The complaint was lodged about a year ago.

Mr. Loefgrel, at the suggestion of the Court, agreed to pay to the driver of the bullock cart Rs. 100 as compensation for one bullock, which died as a result of the accident.

On August 15, 1934, at about 8 p.m., Mr. Loefgrel was going to his residence at Khar. While he was passing along Vincent Road, Dadar, it was alleged, the accused came on the wrong side of the road and dashed into a bullock cart that was coming from the opposite direction.

One bullock was killed and the driver of the car was injured. The accused also was seriously injured and had to remain in hospital for ten days.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, and stated that he was passing along Vincent Road on the night in question and something, which he was later told was a bullock cart, suddenly dashed against the front of his car from the extreme left.

It was so sudden that he had no time to apply the brakes or avoid the accident otherwise.

He had a shock and was seriously injured and was taken to the hospital, so that he knew no more about the accident.

The Magistrate, in his judgment, held that according to the evidence, the bullocks shield and could not be controlled, with the result that the cart swerved to the right and dashed against the car.

CALCUTTA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

A Swadeshi Exhibition under the auspices of the Swadeshi Prachar Samiti will be held on the eve of the ensuing Puja holidays at Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. A Committee with Sir Hari Sankar Paul, as President, Si. Amarendra Nath Mukherji as Secretary, Sj. Nirmal Kumar Bose of Everest Engineering Co. Ltd., as Treasurer has been formed for the purpose.

The Exhibition will remain for more than a month and is expected to attract at least 5 lacs of visitors.

Details can be had on application from Sj. Surendra Nath Neogy. No. 7 Muralidhar Sen Lane, Calcutta.

Boy Scouts Bid Farewell To Mr. C. B. Sethna

The Bombay Boy Scouts and the Scout Officials gathered on Wednesday evening at the Chunilal Hut on the Esplanade Road to bid farewell to Mr. C. B. Sethna who had relinquished his post of Secretary to the Local Association after eight years. Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy presided.

Dr. M. E. Pavri in the course of his speech, said that though Mr. Sethna was not a good hand at cricket, in the scout administration he had proved himself very able.

Mr. D. T. Thadani, the Assist. District Commissioner, referred to the organising powers of Mr. Sethna who, despite many difficulties and risks arranged in 1927 the Scouts World Jamboree.

Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy presented to Mr. Sethna a Golden Pen and pencil on behalf of the Association.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

New Appointments, Grants Of Leave And Transfers Announced

The following Civil appointments are announced in to-day's "Bombay Government Gazette."

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, vice Mr. C. W. E. U'ren.

Mr. E. J. Jenner, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. W. E. Sutton, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways vice Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal Phulwar reverting.

Mr. U. H. Rana, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Mr. M V. Nabar reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, Barrister-at-Law, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. A. Smith, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jagannath Raghunath Kinikar to officiate as District Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Deshmukh retired.

Mr. T. A. J. Ayyar, Manager, Development Department Chawls, is granted leave for four months with effect from the date he avails himself of it.

Mr. R. Y. Bendre, Head Clerk in the office of the Collector of Bombay, to officiate as Manager, Development Department Chawls, vice Mr. T.A J Ayyar.

Mr. N. A. Faruqui, I.C.S., to officiate as Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, vice Mr. T. E. Streatfield, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. A. Garland, on return from deputation, to be on special duty in the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests, until he proceeds on leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. P. Little, I.S.E., Officiating Executive Engineer, Nira Right Bank Canal Division, is granted, under Fundamental Rules 80 and 81 (b) (i), leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for three months with effect from the 16th October 1935 or subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Vishnu Vasudeo Patankar, L.C.E., B.S.E., Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Poona Division, vice Mr. Bhattacharya as a temporary measure.

Motor Mishaps In City Streets Continue To Cause Anxiety To Public And Authorities

BOMBAY, Thursday.

On Wednesday evening two motor accidents added to the large number of mishaps on the highway, which are causing anxiety to the authorities responsible for traffic control.

The Belisha Code is not known in Bombay, local motorists, cart drivers and gharrywallas do not believe in codes. Their motto is "Risk all to get there first."

It was therefore not surprising to find a motor van minus one front wheel lying on its side in Mahomed Ali Road last evening at 6 p.m., looking battered and the worse for wear. A number of fishermen gathered in the street to survey the damage done to the van which contained a load of prawns and Bombay 'ducks.'

These Colaba belles infuriated at the loss of cargo which could not be salvaged, uttered "langwidge" which surpassed the choice vocabulary usually heard in that select locality.

For fully a furlong Bombay ducks and prawns decorated the tram track and the urchins of Mahomed Ali Road eagerly awaited the Encroachment Department Squad to pounce upon the offending occupants of the municipal highway.

A little later near the Alexandra Cinema in Bellasis Road, which is eternally under repairs, a new blue Sedan collided with a tram car.

The automobile got the worst of the deal and was towed away with its radiator badly damaged.

The spot where the collision occurred is a death trap. When two trams pass each other at this curve, traffic on both sides of the road becomes confused, and the absence of a traffic constable to guide drivers of vehicles in this danger zone, adds greatly to the risky nature of Bellasis Road.

FINANCE MEMBER IN BOMBAY

Sir James Grigg, Finance Member of the Government of India, accompanied by Lady Grigg arrived in Bombay from Simla by the Frontier Mail on Thursday morning.

Sir James and Lady Grigg were received at Bombay Central by Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, Commissioner of Income-Tax, and Mr. J. G. Ridland, Secretary and Treasurer of the Imperial Bank of India.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, will meet the Finance Member to-day. Except for this engagement, his visit is private.

Sir James and Lady Grigg leave for Simla to-day.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

K. R. Cama Oriental Institute

The report of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute for the year 1934 records progress in the activities of this very useful institution. The Institute observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the passing away of Mr. K. R. Cama, in whose honour it was founded, in a fitting manner. During the year, Aga Poure Davoud, the Persian poet, who was appointed Government Fellowship Lecturer, delivered a series of lectures on Ancient Iran, all of which were exclusively reported in the "Bombay Chronicle". These lectures were scholarly and almost authoritative, and threw a flood of light on the ancient civilisation of a great race before disintegration took place. Portuguese records relating to Rustom Maneck were translated and considerable research work was carried out, under the auspices of the Oriental Institute. No. 26 of the Journal of the Institute was published in the year. Publication of important books was undertaken by the Institute and these will be duly released as and when funds permit.

Wanted—A Building

In view of the expanding activities of the Institute, the Trustees contemplate extension of the present premises and soon construction work will be undertaken. There is a special need for a building to accommodate the vast collection of new books and manuscripts added to the Institute and funds are already being collected for the purpose.

"The Trustees appeal to generous ladies and gentlemen for donation to help in erecting a building worthy of the great name of K. R. Cama, to accommodate the useful institutions with which he was connected, viz., the Mulla Firuz Madressa and Library. The Society for the Promotion of Research in the Zoroastrian Religious Literature, the Rahnumay-e-Mazdayasnan Sabha, the Gatha Society, the Dnyan Prasarak Mandal and others." The general fund of the Institute showed a balance of Rs. 2,01,165 on January 1, 1934, and Rs. 2,03,016 on December 31, 1934. A large number of books and manuscripts were presented to the Institute during the year.

MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY FOR BELGAUM

Special 2 Months' Training For Officers & Selected Sepoys

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

An order of the Southern Command says that the 11th Bn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, Indian Territorial Force, will be embodied for training at Hardinge Lines, Belgaum.

There will be an extra training of two months, from 15th October to 14th December next, for Officers, Non-commissioned officers and selected sepoys of the Territorial Force. A Preliminary Training of one month from 15th November to 14th December will be given for recruits who have done no previous training. A Periodical Training of one month, from 15th December 1935 to 14th January 1936, for Officers and other Ranks including the above will also be given. There will be also an Additional Training of three weeks from 15th January to 4th February 1936 for Officers and other Ranks.

Notices of the time and place of embodiment will be sent to all concerned, through the Mamlatdars of Talukas by the Administrative Commandant, 11th Bn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, I.T.F.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

A meeting of the General Council (active members) of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-45 p.m. at the Congress House. Mr. C.K. Narayanaswami will take the chair.

Meherally's Jinnah Hall Lecture

Mr. Yusuf Meherally will deliver a lecture on "China in the Far Eastern Frame" in the International Lecture series organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at the People's Jinnah Hall to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Krishna Number Of "Tej"

The well-known and popular daily newspaper of Delhi, "Tej", publishes a special Krishna number every year. This year's production, however, is a distinct advance even on its own standard set in previous years. Finely got-up, profusely illustrated and with a cover in three colours it leaves little to be desired in the matter of appearance. As for the contents, the contributions are from the pens of such distinguished personages as Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ansari, Rajen Babu Reverend Sunderland, Mr. Subhas Bose, etc. Its 106 pages are packed with articles on varied and topics ranging from politics and religion to light humour. It is on the whole a splendid asset to Urdu journalism and a bargain for six annas.

Ranchi:—The local police searched the belongings and arrested on Thursday a Bengali alleged to be a political suspect on information received from the Calcutta Police. He will be escorted to Calcutta to-morrow.—A.P.

ADJUDICATION APPLICATION

Different Firm Of The Same Name

Before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court an application was made by Mr. Lalji Goculdas on behalf of Messrs. Shivkaran Ramchandra asking for an adjudication order against Messrs. Raichand Motichand, a firm doing the business of "chokseys" in Bullion Exchange.

This is a different firm from the well-known firm of the same name who are bullion merchants.

The applicants are stated to be creditors of Messrs. Raichand Motichand to the extent of Rs. 4,000.

His lordship fixed the hearing of the application on Tuesday and directed a notice to be issued against the debtors.

Mayor's Quetta Fund

The Mayor's Quetta Relief Fund totals Rs. 159,696-8-3.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SCREEN'S FIRST GREAT STORY OF THE WORLD'S MYSTERIOUS EAST
OIL FOR THE
LAMPS CHINA
PAT O'BRIEN JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON HUGH MILLER

TO-MORROW
PUBLIC HERO No. 1
with
LIONEL BARRYMORE—CHESTER MORRIS—LEWIS STONE—JEAN ARTHUR—JOSEPH CALLEIA.
Plans Open At The Theatre.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. only.

TO-MORROW
UNITED ARTISTS'
MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE
CLIVE OF INDIA
with
RONALD COLMAN
LORETTA YOUNG
Actual chapters from the Life of Robert Clive, who rose to greatness and became Lord Clive, only to be attacked, dragged down and broken by his enemies!
Plans Open At The Theatre.

STOMACH ULCERS FOR 15 YEARS!
Stomach Sufferer's amazing recovery.
Here's how years of stomach suffering were ended! Mrs. Edwards, of Chatham, says: "As a sufferer for 15 years with gastric ulcers, I tried different remedies without avail, until I took 'Bisurated' Magnesia, and after the first dose I felt a new woman. After 15 years of agony I am completely cured." No matter how severe your stomach trouble, 'Bisurated' Magnesia will give you relief. Doctors and hospitals have proved it to be specially good for bad cases. Get this amazing stomach remedy to-day (see the 'BISMAG' oval on every genuine package).

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CHARLES BOYER JOAN BENNETT
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A WALTER WANGER PROD. A Paramount Release
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BEAUTY CHORUS OF HUNDREDS.
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BEAUTY BRAVES THE SUN
Beauty is woman's birthright. It is one of her dearest possessions—a key which unlocks doors which nothing else can open—a key to Life, Love, Romance. But beneath this Eastern sun of ours, the majority of women find that beauty fades too quickly. Petal-smooth skins become sallow and shrivelled—pink and white complexions so soon attain a dusky tan, creamy skins become a shade darker in hue—yet this can be so easily avoided. Keep your skin fair and flawless—free from that unbecoming swarthy appearance due to exposure to scorching sunshine. And this is how you may do it. Get from your chemist an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax—that magic beauty to which so many famous beauties own their loveliness. Smooth a thin film of this wax over face, neck and hands nightly and while you sleep it will gently and imperceptibly absorb the faded outer tissue—taking away wrinkles and sallowness, banishing sun-tan and freckles and revealing in their place a youthful unblemished complexion. Practise the wax habit daily and you will find that you have discovered the secret of perpetual youth and beauty.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bell House, Ford Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1935

A NOTABLE JUDGMENT

The judgment delivered by the Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia of the Bombay High Court, upholding the acquittal order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the Trades Dispute Act case is a notable document inasmuch as it clears some important legal points in a case which was the first to be launched under the Act and will therefore be of great use in interpreting the law in subsequent cases. The judgment is also a much needed rebuff to the Bombay Government which they might well have spared themselves. The case, it will be remembered, arose out of the Textile strike in Bombay in 1934, which lasted for about two months. Though there was nothing illegal that one could see about the strike the Bombay Government thought fit to prosecute eight of the strike leaders under the Trades Dispute Act. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, however, who tried the case, acquitted all the accused, holding that there was no evidence to show that the strike was illegal. This decision, coming from a Magistrate, might have satisfied Government that they had no case. But they pursued the matter doggedly and appealed to the High Court against the magistrate's decision. Now that the High Court has dismissed the appeal it is to be hoped that Government will be wiser in future in launching prosecutions under the Trades Dispute Act.

Main Issues

The charge against the Labour leaders was that they instigated a strike designed and calculated to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship on the community so as to compel Government to take or to abstain from taking a particular course of action. The main issues that arose out of the charge were: first, what precisely was meant by the term "designed" and whether the strike was actually designed to have a coercive effect; and, secondly, whether the strike was at all calculated to cause injury to such an extent as to bring it under Section 17 of the Act. With regard to the first issue the prosecution tried to make out that the word "designed" meant no more than "intended" and that the question must be judged, not upon the results of the strike, but from what the prime movers intended to produce. On this point Mr. Justice Wadia's judgment is most lucid. His Lordship held:

> "I am not prepared to say that the word "designed" in the section means no more than "intended." If it did, a strike in some very minor industry which could not possibly cause any severe damage except to that particular industry could be brought within the scope of the section if the promoters out of some exaggerated opinion of their own importance, or for purposes of propaganda, expressed their intention or hopes that the strike would seriously inconvenience the whole community. "It must, I think, be shown that the nature of the strike or the means which those responsible for it took to start or to continue it were such that severe, general hardship to the community as a whole was likely to result or must reasonably be expected to result."

The Chief Justice, too, expressed a similar view and held: "The evidence is not sufficient to show that the accused designed to bring compulsion to bear on Government."

Gratitude & Congratulation

As regards the point whether the strike, howsoever designed, was capable of causing severe and prolonged injury to the community so as to bring it under Section 17 of the Act, the Chief Justice observed:

> "The textile industry is not an industry like the transport industry where one might say from the nature of the case that any prolonged stoppage was bound to occasion severe hardship to the community. There is no evidence at all as to the position which the textile trade enjoys in the general economic life of the country. There is no evidence as to what the probable effect of a prolonged stoppage in the trade would be on the price of clothing or on the price of cotton grown in India. There is really no evidence which would justify us in holding that a strike in the textile trade, however prolonged, would necessarily or probably cause severe, general and prolonged hardship to the community as opposed to those engaged in the textile trade. That being so, I think the Chief Presidency Magistrate is right and the appeal must be dismissed."

The views expressed by Their Lordships are so plain and simple that one cannot help wondering if they did not occur to Government when they launched the prosecution and pursued it even after an acquittal order by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It is difficult to believe that Government proceeded on the assumption that they had nothing to lose but something to gain by adopting their attitude. For such cases not only lower their prestige but make them responsible for avoidable harassment of Labour workers, who even otherwise have to work against tremendous odds. However, it is to be hoped that in future at least Government will be more cautious and considerate in launching prosecutions against such workers. No body dislikes strikes more than the workers who suffer the most by them. But when every other resource fails, strike is the only legitimate means through which they can resist assaults on their standard of life. It is their inherent right to strike as it is their inherent right to protect their interests. The High Court judgment vindicates their right and Justices Beaumont and Wadia deserve the gratitude of workers throughout the country for this vindication as they deserve the congratulation of every right-thinking man who feels for the under dog.

Amazing Papal Plea

"Italy intends to defend her vital interests to the end" threatens the official communique issued on behalf of the Fascist Cabinet. What this means has been well-explained by the Pope when he summed up the Italian position thus: "It was a war of defence which was necessary for the expansion and protection of her frontiers, and such a war was justified". This blatant perversion of words, facts and even ethics on the part of a Fascist Italy bent upon the conquest of a country—which presumably is guilty of aggression against Italy, because of the sheer accident of its geographical position—is not quite surprising. But what amazes us is that the Pope should not have raised his voice in sharp and categorical denunciation of such an outrage. Indeed, His Holiness appears actually to accept Signor Mussolini's contentions, pleading only that such a "right of defence (!) has limits and must be moderated in order not to be guilty"! For the sake both of Christianity and His Holiness we only hope he has been incorrectly reported.

As to the Fascist Cabinet's communique, it clearly admits aggression as defined by the Covenant. For otherwise it would not regard the question of "sanctions which might be taken by the League" as applying to Italy alone, much less would it be uttering the dire threat that "sanctions might lead to very grave complications". In fact it goes further in warning the League against the "odious and dangerous proposal of sanctions". Some unknown "group of responsible men" at the League meeting is called upon to reject the proposal "unless anyone (?) wants to run the risk of unleashing a world war". In plain and honest language the meaning of all this is a challenge to the League of Nations and to Britain to surrender to Italy or face the consequences.

OUTRAGES ON HARIJANS

Government's Duty

(By: P. R. LELE).

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have condemned the caste-Hindus of certain places in Gujerat for the harassment and victimisation to which they have subjected the Depressed Classes, and have received well-merited eulogy from the "Bombay Chronicle." It has been asked what use this condemnation is to the harassed Harijans? It has also been maintained that, more than the B.P.C.C., it was the Gujerat P.C.C., the Gujerat Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the prominent Gujerati leaders—Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in particular—who ought to have moved in the matter. The B.P.C.C. do not arrogate to themselves the power and functions of the Gujerat organisations, but the apparent inaction, on their part, is no reason why the Congress Committee in this City should not focus public attention on a scandalous occurrence.

Bombay's Special Responsibility.

Harijan cause is dearest to Mahatmaji. Bombay owes a special duty to, and has a special devotion for, Mahatmaji. When Mahatmaji announced his fast unto death in 1932, Bombay was convulsed in her deepest recesses. Though the Poona Pact was actually drafted and signed in Yerowda, all the ground was prepared in Bombay. The main negotiations with Dr. Ambedkar were opened in Bombay. After the Pact the Harijan Sevak Sangh, or the All-India Anti-Untouchability League, as it was then called, was inaugurated in a public meeting on 30th September, 1930 in the C. J. Hall in this City of Bombay. This City the Congress organisation in this city particularly, has an inherent right to express indignation against the breach of the Poona Pact or of the resolutions of that public meeting either in letter or in spirit. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have only discharged their legitimate duty in passing a condemnatory resolution on the 24th instant.

Duty of Gujerat.

What is the duty of Gujerat in general, and of Gujerat Congress organisation, in particular? The answer to this question depends on another question: "What does Gujerat owe to Mahatma Gandhi?" To-day the one province in the whole of India that looms largest on the international plane is Gujerat. All eyes are directed towards Gujerat. And the One Force that has brought about this result is "Mahatma Gandhi." Gujeratis possessed wealth even twenty years ago. But what was Gujerat in any other respect before 1915? All the change that has been wrought in Gujerat during these twenty years and has resulted in making Gujerat what it to-day is, has been achieved by Mahatma Gandhi. Are the caste-Hindus of Gujerat going to enjoy the renown and glory without attending to the responsibilities concomitant with that renown and glory?

"Worst Offender."

The worst offender in this case is, however, the Government, and I declare this without equivocation. Even if the Government get a belated consciousness of their duty, the B.P.C.C. resolution gives them the much-needed incentive to do their duty and supplies the deficiencies in respect of the ability to do their duty to the oppressed and suppressed classes. When Mahatma Gandhi starts some activity, either for the amelioration of the Harijans or of the villages, Government are out with a statement protesting their solicitude and a list of the things they have done for them. Generally these things are 'unexecuted' resolutions. The Joint Parliamentary Committee have admitted in their Report (at page 10) that the British Government's "policy of neutrality and non-interference in all matters, which *touch* the religions of India..... has had the result of making it difficult for the Government to carry into effect social legislation in such matters as child-marriage and the problem of the Untouchables." Thus, while for justifying their failure, the Government would point out this policy, Government do advertise those superficial steps which they take to raise the status of the Depressed. They would further claim that their 'puffs' should be accepted at their face-value and nothing more should be asked. As a matter of fact, the Government are responsible for the very atmosphere in which they are not able

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 5)

CONVOCATION ADDRESS

Futility Of University Education From The Practical Point Of View

By K. F. NARIMAN I.

The University Chancellor's thought-provoking Convocation address has naturally set many minds thinking again on the old question, viz., the present system of education. When the official head of the University as well as of Government, condemns, though cautiously, this supposed Temple of Learning and the highest official educational institution in the Presidency, even the most moderate and loyalist mentality summons sufficient courage to be a little critical. Years ago Congress decried this very system and declared that, far from equipping the youth of the country for useful citizenship, these University centres turn out 'cultured slaves', neither fit for any national service, nor qualified for useful civic work. Still there was some consolation for the selfish that as a compensation for all their labour, expense, worry and loss of energy and time, they would at least be able to earn a decent living, and even if they could not discharge their civic or patriotic responsibilities, they could, at any rate maintain themselves or their families and lead comfortable, if not luxurious lives. But they discover late in the day that their education does not even make them money-earning machines, and numerous brilliant University scholars, with academical distinctions and high testimonials, swell the list of the great unemployed going from town to town and from door to door for a job of 30 or 40 rupees that could be very well filled up by a non-matriculate.

Tragic Misfits

Youthful dreamers, in academical surroundings and learned atmosphere, dream of successful profitable careers as soon as their college worries and examination troubles are over. When they enter the University portals, they believe that, once having crossed this 'Bridge of Thorns', they will find roses strewn all along their future path. Poor deluded youth! The tragic reality of life soon presents itself in all its cruelty, and the difficulties and worries, far from ending with the close of University career, really begin from that point. Unless he is born with a silver spoon in his mouth, he soon discovers the distressing fact that all his gilded diplomas and degrees, his stately gowns and all the costly University paraphernalia, cannot take him an inch further. He must practically starve to death, as he cannot maintain himself merely on all these University ornaments. I have known dozens of instances, where applications for jobs from B.A.s and M.A.s have been rejected as too good for those particular jobs, their degrees being considered not only superfluous but even drawbacks. Besides a high degree carries with it some dignity and pride, and a degreed pauper would rather starve than demean himself by accepting what he considers low jobs. Thus many University products turn out to be absolute misfits in actual life.

Wasted Effort

It must have come as a rude shock to many young ambitious aspirants to be told rather bluntly but frankly, by no less a personality than the official head, both of the University and Government, that in many cases, it was found that all the time, money, energy and labour spent in acquiring certain academical degrees were purely wasted and to be coolly advised at the close of a University career, that it would have been much better if they had spent all that amount and labour and time for a better purpose. This belated warning is of no avail to the victims that have already suffered and have passed through the ordeal; but it will serve some purpose, if it forewarns and cautions the fresh recruits, before they jump blindly into the University ditch.

The Root Cause

It is not fair to rebuke Indian students for selecting a wrong and useless course, when, very often he is a victim of circumstances and a career is thrust on him against his will or inclination. A large outlet, ordinarily open to youths of other countries, in Military, Naval or Aerial services is entirely closed to him. The science of technology can only grow simultaneously with the development of indigenous industries which are not allowed in India to expand to their natural capacities. First there must be a demand before supplies are prepared. Then again a youth, mentally fitted for the medical or engineering profession, is perforce driven to Arts for want of accommodation in medical and engineering institutions. Moreover, so many lucrative and comfortable jobs are reserved and monopolised for the 'Heaven born' that the sons of the soil cannot trespass upon their preserved areas. Thus so many causes and circumstances, over which unfortunate Indian youth has no control, conspire to swell the distressing number of the educated unemployed.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

JAWAHAR MUST BE RELEASED

Dr. Atal's latest cable from Germany about the condition of Mrs. Kamla Nehru is so grave that "a very influential public man" may according to our Allahabad correspondent, intervene and move Government to release Pandit Jawaharlal in order to enable him to proceed to Europe to see his wife. It is also suggested that a high U. P. official who is now at the headquarters of the Government of India may also exercise his influence in that behalf. Such efforts, if undertaken, will be welcome; should Government fail to realise their human obligations themselves, it ought to be the duty of their friends and well-wishers to try to make them do so. For, never was the need of doing a strictly humanitarian act more imperative on Government than now. Jawaharlal must be released at once. But, as we pointed out recently, he must be released unconditionally.

WITHOUT GRACE.

In his prorogation address to the Bengal Legislative Council; H. E. the Governor outlined a new scheme of educating the detenus so as to make of them good citizens. The logic of clapping citizens in jail without any trial, and then trying to educate them back into good citizenship is not very clear, but in these topsy-turvy days it, perhaps, behoves us to be thankful for small mercies. The Governor himself admitted that the condition during the last six months continues to be 'fairly steady' and 'that public opinion has been steadily against terrorist activity.' In the circumstances—and if for nothing else, for creating a good atmosphere for the new Constitution—it would have been better had the Bengal Government revised their very basic policy regarding detenus. But evidently the most that the Government are prepared to do is to undertake 'the risk involved in ameliorative measures'! The experiment, we are warned, is purely tentative and its success will depend upon the detenus themselves. But, apart from all this halting attitude, the peroration of Sir John Anderson was offensive to the dignity of the House and is bound to create resentment everywhere. "You will not be helping them" observed His Excellency, "if by your actions or speech you encourage the belief that detenus can hope for relaxation of restraint or release, until they have satisfied the Government that they have given up terrorist propensities and mean to live as good citizens." Apart from the fact that the public has to be satisfied that the youths, who have been kept in detention without any trial, are guilty, no commentary is needed on this very uncalled-for remark, and it has, indeed, robbed even the 'small' mercy' of its saving grace.

A HARSH ACTION

The lot of the agriculturists in Bengal is by no means enviable. With the general economic depression and the fall in price of agricultural produce, if anything their condition has become worse. That the Government revenue should be in arrears is, therefore, no wonder. And yet Government instead of allowing remissions have, according to a "United Press" message, gone so far as to advertise for sale hundreds of estates and Khasmahal tenures for default in payment of the last instalment of revenue. The defaults are obviously due to genuine hardship and, therefore, the Government should have acted with compassion and sympathy instead of enforcing the rigour of the law.

CANTONMENT BILL

The Cantonment Act Amending Bill is reported to be so much altered by the Select Committee that Government may have to withdraw it and introduce a redrafted one in the next session of the Assembly. The original draft was an utterly reactionary measure and it is no wonder it provoked drastic alterations in the Select Committee, where Government seem to have found themselves in a small minority. Particularly objectionable were the provisions such as giving powers to the military authorities to prolong the tenure of an elected member or to remove one by a two-third majority vote. It appears that Government are willing to remove several such objectionable provisions but are determined to have an official majority on the Cantonment Boards. This is a vital point on which the Assembly must not allow any compromise. Though military matters will necessarily be controlled by an official majority, purely civic problems must be dealt with by bodies with an elected majority.

A SOUND SUGGESTION

In his latest statement on Zanzibar Mr. C. F. Andrews says that the Indian situation there is far worse to-day than it was a year ago. He points out that the State monopoly of the Zanzibar clove market has almost completely cut out the independent Indian merchants who had built up the world trade in cloves and adds:

> "In the face of such a bad treatment as Indians have received in Zanzibar, the time has surely come for India no longer to rely on Zanzibar for cloves, but to grow cloves in India itself. For there must be in South India a climate and soil similar to that of Zanzibar, and therefore suitable for this purpose."

This is a sound suggestion and deserves to be taken up seriously by enterprising Indians even apart from the position in Zanzibar. The Government of India, too, should now consider what sanctions they propose to apply if their representations to the Zanzibar Government continue to go unheeded.

"THE INDEPENDENT"

We welcome to the ranks of the Indian Nationalist Press "The Independent," which is a weekly hailing from Nagpur and founded in honour of the memory of the late Mr. M. V. Abhyankar. The journal is pledged to support the Congress of which Mr. Abhyankar was the foremost leader in the Central Provinces. The value of new organs to propagate the message of the Congress in every part of the country, at this crucial period in the nation's history cannot be gainsaid, and the "Independent" thus is making a very opportune appearance: We wish the journal all success and trust it will render excellent services to the Congress and the nation.

— PRESS VIEWS —

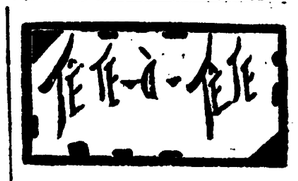
Japan And Abyssinia

In the first place, Japan as a member of the family of nations is deeply interested in a happy solution of the present Italo-Ethiopian dispute. Although naturally she has no intention of taking any definite steps, there is no reason for Japan at present to declare positively that she would be indifferent to efforts made by the nations to solve the present dispute.

It is obvious, of course, that her interests, politically speaking, cannot compare with those of Great Britain, France or Italy which have colonies bordering Ethiopia, in view of the fact that "territorial propinquity creates special interests."

The Japanese public fully appreciates that Italy, with extensive territories adjacent to Ethiopia, has vital and great interests in that land.

On the other hand, the interests of Japan in Ethiopia are not negligible. They are, for the most part, economic, not political. But even economic interests create a relationship to which Japanese may not remain indifferent. Trade with Ethiopia is rapidly progressing. Japan is now the chief supplier of various manufactured goods for the Ethiopian public, her trade approaching the ten million yen mark. No market in which Japan has so large a stake can be regarded with total unconcern in Tokyo. It is natural, therefore, that Japanese should desire a happy solution of the present dispute since peace is essential to commerce.—"Japan Times."



OH FOR AN INVISIBLE PRESS.

pines a headline.

It would be soon.

The Press Laws are doing their best.

* * * *

Thanks to complete and effective censorship on his correspondence—so complete that he did not receive even registered letters from Bengal—Sjt. Mohanlal Saxena says that he is unable to compile a report on the operation of those famous laws which are so necessary for the preservation of Law and Order and for the suppression of Terrorists.

We call upon the Home Members of the Governments of Bengal and India to congratulate themselves as also the provincial authorities whose keen vigilance—reinforced by the moral suport of the mass of people?—has prevented terrorism from receiving a fillip.

* * * *

The dispute between the Tori Khel and Wazirl tribesmen of the Frontier has been settled. It related to territory which is not remarkable.

What is remarkable is that the traditional method of settlement was departed from. Instead of a "holy man" stepping in and taking the disputed land to the silly satisfaction of both, Government have acquired the land in return for Rs. 50,000 as compensation.

And as the message puts it so felicitously:—

> "Thus Government have performed the role of a holy man, with this difference that while Government paid the compensation for the land, the holy man got it as a gift. In any case, the tribal tradition never to settle a land dispute by mutual settlement remains unbroken."

By the way, the territory that was in dispute is adjacent to Razmak.

* * * *

Mussolini Touts For British Friendship

—Headline.

But wants the Lion's share of the deal.

* * * *

A Fascist official communique reiterates that "Italy intends to 'defend' her vital interests to the end."

Now if this is the joke of the day, what is the following:—

"The Pope commented that if the need of expansion was a fact to be taken into consideration, the right of defence had limits and must be moderated in order not to be guilty."—Reuter.

Please keep the answer to yourself.

* * * *

More Idols Stolen From Kumbakonam Temples, reports a headline.

But it must be announced in fairness to all concerned—even the thieves—that Mr. Panniselvam is a Christian and any way he freely and cheerfully consented to be appropriated by the Home Department of the Government of Madras.

* * * *

39 PERSONS EXECUTED

German High Treason Charge

—Headlines.

High and extensive.

* * * *

"The Journalist of the Future" is the subject on which, we notice, Brother Kanaiyalal Vakil spoke eloquently the other day.

Since he is a devotee of Art it could not naturally occur to him that "The Future of the Journalist" would have been comparatively more realistic and relevant.

* * * *

He: "Surely you don't consider kissing unhealthy?"

She: "I don't know I've never been——"

He: "Kissed?"

She: "No, ill!"

Italy Pursues Her Course Unperturbed!

Wants To Carry On Colonial Expansion At All Costs?

Will European Powers Run Risk Of "Unleashing World War"? She Naively Asks

An official communique issued from Bolzano after a Fascist Cabinet meeting declares that Italy intends to defend her vital interests to the bitter end, and considers that the Colonial question should not influence the European situation "unless any one wants to run the risk of unleashing world war."

Measures to cope with the eventual warlike sanctions were taken long ago. The Council of Ministers are convinced, says the communique, that at the League meeting will be a group of responsible men who will reject any "odious and dangerous proposals of sanctions."

The Communique contains an assurance that Italy will not injure British interests.

RISK OF UNLEASHING WORLD WAR

BOLZANO, Aug. 28.

The Fascist Cabinet meeting lasted 45 minutes. It approved of a long and important document which, it is understood, concerns Italy's intentions regarding Abyssinia and the international situation.

An official communique was issued after 11 p.m.

The communique states that Signor Mussolini declared that the British Government had nothing to fear from the Italian policy in Abyssinia. Italy did not wish to have a difference with Britain with whom during the world war, and then in Locarno and Stresa, collaboration undoubtedly important for European stability was realised.

The Italian Government would present at Geneva on September 4 a declaration defining her position with regard to the Abyssinian problem and also a longer memorandum dealing with the history of Italo-Ethiopian relations.

Grave Complications

The communique refers to the sanctions which might be taken by the League, and says the sanctions might lead to very grave complications. The Council of Ministers are convinced that at the League meeting will be a group of responsible men who reject any "odious and dangerous proposal of sanctions."

Italy intends to defend her vital interests to the end, and considers her colonial questions should not influence the European situation, unless anyone wants to run the risk of unleashing a world war and prevent Italy from bringing order to a vast country where the most atrocious slavery reigns, and the conditions of existence are most primitive.

Measures to cope with the eventual warlike sanctions were taken long ago. In view of the possible eventualities of the future, and to guarantee their economic existence, the problem of providing the necessaries of national life have been examined. The food-supply is furnished by this year's crops which are particularly abundant in wheat and rice.

Obligatory Cession of Credits

The Finance Minister has proposed obligatory cession of credits abroad and obligatory conversion of foreign securities, and Italian securities are issued abroad into 9 year 5 per cent. treasury bonds.

A decree has been approved of for delaying down cession of credits and securities against cash payment in lire on the basis of the exchange rate on the date of the publication of the decree. The dividends of the companies will be limited to 6 per cent. for three years, except the divident average of the last three years will be paid if during the past three years' dividends exceeded 6 per cent.

The dividends and interest on bearer bonds will be taxed 10 per cent.—Reuter.

POPE JUSTIFIES WAR OF DEFENCE

VATICAN, CITY, Aug. 28

The Pope in an address to the International Pilgrimage of Nurses after saying that everything must be tried to avoid war declared that a war which was nothing but a war of conquest would be unjust; on the other hand Italy said it was a war of defence which was necessary for the expansion and protection of her frontiers, and such a war was justified.

The Pope commented if the need of expansion is a fact to be taken into consideration the right of defence has limits and must be moderated in order not to be guilty.—Reuter.

DEMANDS FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE

Scandinavia Stirred By Abyssinian Dispute

OSLO, August 28

Demands for peace and justice through the League were made in broadcast speeches throughout Scandinavia on the Abyssinian dispute by the Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway.

M. Koht, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, reflecting the views of the four countries, said it was the duty of the League to solve the problem in such a manner as to avoid conflicts and enmity among nations.

He did not cherish great hopes, and they must be prepared for a great defeat in their efforts for peace.

But they should continue to strive through all the defeats, and raise their voices for peace and freedom among nations.—Reuter.

PREMIER CUTS SHORT HOLIDAY

LONDON, Aug. 28

Mr. Stanley Baldwin who had intended to remain in France till September 18, is now expected to return to England on September 4th.—Reuter.

ITALY SATISFIED WITH HER MILITARY STRENGTH

BOLZANO Aug. 28

The manoeuvres have concluded. Italian circles state that they have fully shown that Italy has a well-equipped army capable of dealing with any situation in Europe while conducting the colonial campaign.

Sgr. Mussolini was indefatigable throughout the day. He drove a red racing car himself up and down the mountains at an enormous speed.

Journalists tried to follow him, but no car was fast enough.—Reuter.

INTENSE ACTIVITY AT FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, August 28.

Intense activity continued at the Foreign Office throughout the day. Sir Samuel Hoare was interviewed 'inter alia' by the French and Belgian Ambassadors, the Netherlands Minister and Mr. Bruce, High Commissioner for Australia. Mr. Eden was also busily engaged. According to present arrangements Mr. Eden is leaving for Geneva on September 2, thus ensuring time and opportunity for contact with the French delegation and others before the Council meets on September 4.

Mr. Eden is preparing a report on the tripartite conversations. It is understood that the British and French Governments still consider the proposals, Italy rejected in Paris as worthy of further consideration, and they will be laid before the Council.

BRITISH SUBJECTS ORDERED TO LEAVE

DJIBOUTI, Aug. 28

British subjects living in Abyssinia have received instructions from the Consulates to leave the country within four days. Other European citizens are now departing in large numbers. Djibouti is crowded with emigrants.

Official sources in London express doubts on the accuracy of the Djibouti report given above. It is pointed out all that is contemplated at the moment is that the British Minister at Addis Ababa, if and when he thinks fit, should advise such subjects as conveniently can to leave Abyssina.

MUSSOLINI ACCEPTS MARCONI'S OFFER

ROME, August 29

Signor Mussolini has accepted Marchese Marconi's offer to join the colours.—Reuter.

BRITISH CRUISER FOR BERBERA

ADEN, August 29

The British cruiser "Colombo" will arive at Berbera to-morrow to watch events.—Reuter.

NORTHERN POWERS AND ABYSSINIA

Support For Peace And Justice Under League Auspices

OSLO, August 29.

The declaration that on the Ethiopian question the Ministers concerned would support all efforts contributing to the safeguarding of peace and maintenance of the principles of justice as represented by the League is contained in a Communique issued by the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Four Northern Powers—Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. The hope is expressed that the conflict would be treated in conformity with the Pact.

The Conference decided to continue the policy of economic co-operation among the Northern Countries.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO GENEVA

Hoare, Eden And Burgin For League Meetings

LONDON, August 29.

The British Delegation to the League Council and Assembly comprises of Sir S. Hoare, Capt. Eden, Dr. Leslie Burgin besides several assistant delegates.

It is learned that Mr. Baldwin is returning to London on September 4, in order to follow more closely the events at Geneva. Capt. Eden will leave for Paris on Monday and sees M. Laval "en route" to Geneva.—Reuter.

SECUNDERABAD SHOPS REOPEN

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 29.

There is a distinct change for the better at Secunderabad where the Hindu shops in disturbed localities have re-opened after five days of hartal. It is believed that this is an outcome of the interview which Diwan Bahadur Aravamudu Iyengar had with the Secretary to the Resident last evening at which the former asked for an assurance that the interests of the Hindu shop-keepers would be adequately watched. Mr. Thompson, the Secretary, referred Diwan Bahadur Iyengar to the Town Police authorities, who were doing the needful. The Diwan Bahadur was also advised that Hindus should re-open their shops.

It is understood that the Resident may receive a deputation of the Marwaris of Secunderabad to-day, while two other merchant are meeting Mr. Thompson at 1-30 p.m. to acquaint him that shops at Secunderabad have re-opened.—A. P.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONTRACTS FOR KRUPPS

BERLIN, Aug. 28

Contracts for twenthynine locomotives for the North-Western Railway and East Indian Railway have been obtained by Krupps (Essen) in the face of keen competition. The Eastern Bengal Railway has ordered fifteen locomotive boilers from Krupps.—Reuter.

NO ACCEPTANCE OF FOFICE

Constituent Assembly Must Determine India's Constitution

Uncompromising opposition to Acceptance of offices by the Congress was voiced by various speakers at the public meeting held on Thursday evening at Chowpatty under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, presided.

Mr. Khedgikar traced the history of the struggle for independence since the historic boycott of the Simon Commission. After having followed a policy of non-co-operation all these years, the Congress would only be stultifying itself by accepting offices. In this connection, the speaker referred to the attempts made by Mr. Satyamurti in Madras to stampede the Congress into following a policy of office acceptance.

Mr. Meherally said that the Congress had till now tried to shelve the question by saying that it was premature to come to any decision on the point. The Congress Socialists on the other hand, thought it their duty to draw the attention of the people to all the implications of a policy of acceptance of office. What useful purpose would be served by Congressmen becoming Ministers under the new Constitution, the speaker asked. Would they be able to carry out even the famous "eleven points" of Mahatma Gandhi?

Under the new scheme, not only the Central Legislature, but also most of the Provincial Legislatures would be bicameral. And it was clear that any progressive legislation carried out by a Congress Ministry would be thwarted by the Upper House packed, as it would be, by reactionaries.

EXAMPLE OF JUSTICE PARTY.

By working the Reforms, the speaker continued, the Congress would lose the confidence of the people. In support of his contention, he referred to the fate of the Justice Party in Madras, which had now been thoroughly discredited on account of its policy of co-operation.

OUT OF QUESTION.

Mr. G. B. Mahasabde said that for the Congress even to think of office acceptance was out of question. Such a policy was calculated to undermine the power and prestige of the premier political organisation in the country.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami said that only a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage was competent to frame a constitution for the country. The new constitution would be worse than the present one. Congressmen should enter the new legislatures with the express purpose of wrecking the constitution. This was to be done by creating constitutional deadlocks.

NO "RIGHTIST" ALLIANCE.

Proceeding he referred to the reported move for a "united front" with other parties, against the Congress. He uttered a grave warning against the Congress entering into alliance with "rightist" parties. The Congress stood for complete independence and stood by the principle of self-determination. There was no meaning in seeking co-operation from parties which did not subscribe to the Congress objective.

After concluding remarks from the chair, the meeting terminated.

CHARGE AGAINST SOLDIERS.

(Continued from page 1)

it is alleged, to smarten up the village. They conspired amongst themselves and on the evening of July 18 about 5-30 the accused persons along with other soldiers of the Regiment numbering about 50 went in small batches to a rendezvous behind the buttes. Here they armed themselves with sticks and set out for the village. On the way they were met by Lennan acting as a scout who warned them away from the road. Proceeding through the jungle they assembled at a nulla close to the Benda village. Mistaking it for the village Karundi the party raided it throwing stones on the huts and damaging property, while several persons were injured and huts were set fire to. They then moved off, when a party of 10 labourers, men and women, were met returning to the village. A rush was made on them and they were assaulted and molested. It is said that the deceased Bidhata met his fate when he attempted to rescue his daughter. He was knocked down and beaten severely as a result of which he died.—A. P.

OUTRAGES ON HARIJANS

Continued from page 6.

to enforce their own pious and well-meaning Orders and G.R.'s.

Self-imposed Disability

The Government of Bombay gave evidence of this self-imposed disability eleven months ago when they opposed Mr. Bakhle's "Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill" in the Bombay Legislative Council at the very first reading. Mr. Bakhle pointed out in his speech that the rights, which he sought to protect, were rights recognised by the Government. His Bill was based on a resolution of the Backward Class Board appointed by the Government of Bombay, with a civilian officer as chairman. That resolution maintains that "any attempt on the part of the depressed classes to assert their right is followed by an aftermath of victimisation" and records the Board's conviction "that until this victimisation is made a penal offence, no real progress can be made towards the removal of the disabilities of the depressed classes." What is happening in Gujerat proves this to the hilt. But the Government of Bombay opposed the Bill. They admitted that mere administrative acts and notice-boards had not "made any material difference to the practice of the villagers" but opposed the idea of doing anything more on the assumption of 'broken heads.' Victimisation as well as broken heads are now prevailing, I say, because the Government of Bombay opposed the very modest measure of Mr. Bakhle. Had the Government of Bombay shown their serious desire to secure to Harijans their just rights, the "aftermath of victimisation" that is rampant in Gujerat would never have come about.

Government's Duty

The Government of Bombay always ask the public leaders to educate the people into ideas of tolerance but themselves keep aloof from the efforts necessary for this education. They recognise that Indian hands alone can remove the obstacles in the way of the realisation by Harijans of their just rights. But when public leaders come forward to do the needful, Government do not co-operate. If the Government of Bombay, have a desire to do their duty and seek public support, they have got that support in the resolution passed by the B.P.C.C. on Saturday last. I don't absolve our leaders of their duty. But in the prevailing circumstances Government's liability is more onerous and we anxiously await what they propose to do.

G. K. U. MANAGING COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union will be held in the Union Office to-day Friday at 9 p.m.

Belgian Queen Killed In Motor Accident

TRAGIC OUTING FOR LONG SPIN

Car Skids On Wet Patch And Rolls Over Into Lake

LUCERNE, Aug. 29.

Being a beautiful and crisp sunny morning the King decided to have a long spin in an open tourer, seated at the wheel, with the Queen on his right, the chauffeur and the lady-in-waiting in the rear. The party started shortly after 9 a.m. from the villa at Haslihorn which the late King Albert had purchased near Lucerne. Suddenly when nearing Kussnacht beside the banks of the lake at Lucerne at a point where the road is excellent with a good view ahead the car skidded on a wet patch and crashed into a tree. The speed is estimated about 30 miles per hour. After striking the tree the car rolled over several times throwing out the occupants and spun across the low parapet and fell into the lake where the wreckage is still lying.

The Queen was thrown against the windscreen and so terribly injured by the broken glass that she died within a few minutes of haemorrhage. According to an earlier version her skull was fractured.

The crowd which quickly gathered rendered all possible help. The King yarns bleeding profusely, was dazed and scarcely conscious, although it was found with relief that his injuries were not serious. Police and ambulances were quickly on the scene and the King was transported to his villa at Haslihorn likewise the body of the Queen—a tragic bundle shrouded with rugs from the car. King Leopold's distress was so great that he was unable to give any account of the disaster. The Belgian Consul at Lucerne was immediately summoned.

The first tribute to the Queen was paid by the school children at Kussnacht. Immediately the news was received in the village, the school closed after prayers recited for the repose of the Queen's soul. —Reuter.

CABINET MEETS

BRUSSELS, August 29.

An emergency meeting of the Cabinet was held in the afternoon. After which Premier, Venzeeland would be leaving by air for Lucerne. The Cabinet is deciding as regards the Queen's funeral and the King's return to Brussels.

Additional poignancy of the tragedy arises from the report that the Queen was again "enciente".—Reuter's Special.

CABINET'S CONDOLENCE

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29.

After the meeting of the Cabinet the following proclamation has been issued:

"Still under the shock of the tragic death of King Albert, Belgium is mourning to-day for Queen whose youth, grace and kindliness had conquered the people. The whole country is dumbfounded and sharing the King's immense sorrow. The country rallies faithfully round him, inclining with deepfelt tenderness over the Royal Princes who are bereft of their mother."

The King is returning to Brussels to-night with the Queen's body.—Reuter's Special.

NATION IN MOURNING

BRUSSELS, August 29.

The International Exhibition immediately closed when the news of the Queen's death was received. The business also was brought almost to a standstill. In Belgium everywhere Flags were half-masted and people were discussing the accident in the cafes and streets. The Brussels and Antwerp stock markets also closed.—Reuter's Special.

NEWS RECEIVED ALMOST WITH INCREDULITY

BRUSSELS, August 29.

The news was received almost with incredulity in Belgium as the fact that Their Majesties were abroad was not generally known. Only a few days ago Their Majesties had welcomed President Lebrun in Brussels.

Newspapers quickly appeared giving the bare details of the disaster. The people have been deeply shocked. All the business ceased for the time and every one was discussing the tragedy.

The Queen was universally popular.—Reuter's Special.

CONSTERNATION IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, August 29.

The news of the accident was received with consternation in Sweden. Princess Astrid was one of the most popular Swedish Princesses. Her appearance at Stockholm during the wedding of Princess Ingrid is particularly remembered. She was singled out for exceptional applause from the crowd.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN DEEPLY SHOCKED

LONDON, August 29.

The news of the tragedy caused a deep shock in Britain. Special editions of the newspapers were out rushed. The King was immediately informed at Balmoral. It is understood that Court mourning will be ordered.—Reuter's Special.

NATIONAL LOSS FOR FRANCE

PARIS, August 29.

France is deeply shocked by the Lucerne tragedy occurring only 18 months' after King Albert's death. The Queen was most popular in France. Her death will be regarded as almost a national loss. The President and Premier have telegraphed condolences.—Reuter's Special.

CORPORATION STULTIFIES ITSELF

(Continued from Page 1.)

which was indeed regrettable.

If an institution of local self-Government of the type of the Bombay Municipal Corporation could call itself premier, it was necessary that it should have complete control over the administration. No doubt the Municipal Commissioner was efficient, but that could never be a substitute for the principle for the recognition of which they had moved the proposition.

As regards the bogey of communalism and dissensions, the speaker asked that if the Calcutta Corporation which was open to a similar charge, could solve the problem of having its own Commissioner, if the London County Council which was a secondary institution compared to the Bombay Municipality, could have its own officers, what prevented the House from having the Executive under their complete control.

Prof. V. G. Rao opposed the resolution on the ground that the Municipal Act prevented such a procedure.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta supporting the proposition remarked that whether the Indian Civil Service was efficient or whether the Corporation should have a Civilian as Commissioner was entirely irrelevant. He urged that they should either accept the principle or reject it. It should be decided by the House, whether the Chief Executive should be of its own selection or should be forced on them.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta criticised the efficiency of the Civilians as represented by certain speakers. The Civil Service looked big, he said, because, they enjoyed the right to commit the biggest mistakes. The result was that from finance to meteorology, the Civil Servant was considered fit for anything!

Was it not possible, asked the speaker, that in the process of trial and error, the Corporation might be permitted to elect its own executive.

Besides the Commissioner, there were several other responsible officers employed by the Corporation. It could not be argued that the Corporators would commit blunder in appointing their own men. Where was the guarantee that the Government themselves were not committing blunders in appointing their own men?

RIGHT OF CORPORATION.

It became a fashion to refer to the Indian Civil Servants as the best men, continued Mr. Mehta, as it had become a fashion to Sir Homi Mody to extol the new Constitution (Laughter). Sir Homi was extolling himself in a clever way by extolling the constitution for the last six months (Renewed Laughter).

Concluding Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that no self-government could flourish, if the right to appoint and control the executive from the public body was with held.

Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram, opposing the motion, referred to the efficiency of the Municipal Commissioner, who according to the speaker, safeguarded the interests of the Corporation, for instance, on the question of the Motor Taxation Bill.

A voice:—That is only one case (Laughter).

Sir Jehangir:—There are thousands of other cases (renewed laughter).

After Mrs. Munshi had supported the resolution, closure was applied.

Mr. Meherally replying to the debate said that if the Corporation was going to succumb to the scare of communalism, there would be no future for local self-government. In the next few years, the peculiar spectacle of the Government bestowing rights on the people was going to be witnessed. As a humiliating contrast, the Corporation would be denying themselves their rights.

The motion was lost by 18 votes to 49.

ELECTRIC METER HIRE.

Earlier the Corporation accepted Mr. Mohanlal Desai's resolution, which state, "That the Tramways and Telephone Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the question of recommending to the B. E. S. T. Co., Ltd., to reduce the monthly charges for meter hire for electric installations from annas eight to annas four only."

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker's recommendation for the construction of a new building for housing all the essential departments of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was accepted by the Corporation.

Wild Elephants In Kanara

MENACE TO AGRICULTURE

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is extremely unfortunate that the agriculturists in the Mahime village in the Honavar Taluka of the Kanara District, have been incessantly troubled, in various ways, by the wild elephant, for over seven months, and no relief has been sent them by the district administration, despite the villagers' repeated applications and comments in the local press. In January last, when there was only one elephant at mischief the cultivators cried hoarse and it was so easy to dispatch that solitary beast to give peace to the villagers. Even that one elephant was doing quite much mischief, and the villagers with greatest reluctance started kharif operations, because they had experience that more elephants would come as the monsoon crop came up. Their apprehension has come true and in the place of one elephant that had taken permanent abode there are seen now three baby elephants and about seven grown up ones in the herd; more may come. The damage doné by these has already been great. Ten of these animals can lay waste a whole tract in one night and the villagers have become panicky. There is still no sign of any effective help being sent to overcome the trouble and the condition in the village is desperate.

75 per cent. of the old settlers have long left their home and lands and migrated to the Mysore villages, all due to the elephant trouble in the past. In the course of the Food Production propaganda of 1918, a campaign against the wild elephants was started by the Food Production Committee helped with funds by the Director of Agriculture to buy up suitable rifle and ammunition and needful facilities given by the Collector and District Magistrate. The elephant trouble lessened and the forest pressure on the several hamlets of the village was overcome by helping clearance of the Strip, and wells for drinking water were provided and life in the forlorn tract was made bearable. The changed condition of things in the village encouraged some of the men to return to their homes from the Mysore villages. At the start of the Food Production work some of the surplus agricultural population from the adjoining villages had occupied the long relinquished lands and peacefully settled down in the village. The campaign against the elephants went on well but for some years past it has been neglected. The village is in the thick of the forest and trouble on account of other wild animals was there and the increasing trouble from the elephant has only gone to unsettle the new and old settlers.

There is a Shikari in the nearby village and it may be that he has not been making himself useful as of old, but if this Shikari were found incompetent it was the look out of the administration to chuck him out and have some competent man in his place. It is even possible that by the time this note of warning reaches the distant Kanara administration and the Local Government the worst will have been done by the elephant herd and the devastation rendered complete. Nothing would be more deplorable especially, when there is talk of Village Uplift and all that!

With the fall in commodity prices landholders of all classes in Kanara have been finding it difficult to scrap together money to pay down the land assessment to time. In a poor district like Kanara the loss in crop each year, according to the very cautious estimate of the Agricultural Authorities, comes to seven lakhs! This woeful condition is rendered still worse when elephants are left unchecked. There is the elephant trouble in almost all talukas of the district and there was even one death reported from Ankola taluka two years back. There is a limit to the suffering capacity of the villagers and in some cases as in Mahime village that limit has already been reached. This is a picture of the coast talukas.

The above ghaut talukas have been hard hit with the spread of the fungus disease attacking the betelnut-palm another disease (root-disease) attacking the cardamom, and bad market for the Kanara grown spices and the betelnut.

The landholding classes are deep in debt and there is no hope of their ever being able to get out of their liabilities. The gardeners' resources are nil and their credit is long gone and many of them can't even carry on the annual operations. The gardens have long been deteriorating.—Yours etc.,

A KANARITE.

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Bengal's Salt Supply

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Offensive tactics have a strategic superiority over the defensive. It is this feeling which must account for a member of the Indian Salt Marketing Board rushing to the press with a statement which is definitely one-sided and which must stir up prejudice against other interests in the Indian salt trade, and particularly ourselves.

It is sought to make out that the Italian salt manufacturers insisted on dictating their own terms, and precipitated a crisis by their withdrawal from the Board.

As regards the first allegation, a statement of the actual facts will show whether the Indian salt manufacturers were in a position to dictate terms or whether the members of the Salt Marketing Board laid down the law and desired the Italians to submit to it.

The Salt Marketing Board of the Indian Salt Association was formed in Bombay in August, 1934.

The Control Committee of the Salt Marketing Board commenced to function in Calcutta on the 1st October, 1934. This Committee is composed of the representatives of selling agents, and its duties are to issue sale permits, to sample salt cargoes and to fix selling prices according to quality.

The members of the Control Committee agreed not to give rebate, concessions or discounts, or other gratuities, of any description whatsoever.

During the year preceding the assumption of office by the Control Committee, that is to say, from the 1st October, 1933, to the 30th September, 1934, the Italian manufacturers supplied approximately 30 per cent of the salt imported into Bengal from West India and Aden.

When, however, the Salt Marketing Board was formed, the quota suggested for the Italian manufacturers was 18.76 per cent, which they ultimately agreed to accept with the option of shipping a further 2.81 per cent. in the event of the West Indian manufacturers not being able to complete their quotas. That is to say, they were prepared to reduce their shipments by about 37 per cent in the event of West Indian manufacturers not short shipping.

It, as implied, the other salt interests were anxious for an arrangement in a give-and-take spirit, it was only on the sense that Italian manufacturers were coerced into giving, and others were gracious enough to take.

As for the charge that the Italian manufacturers left the Board and thus precipitated a crisis, the fact is that the way in which the salt trade was conducted was subversive of the fundamental basis of the Control Committee. It was clearly understood and definitely realised that members of the Board should not be parties, directly or indirectly, to any rebate, concessions, discounts or other gratuities. If these evils could be stopped, the Board would justify its existence. If they could not be stopped, the Board became a farce.

There is no member of the Control Committee who will have the temerity to claim that the Committee was able to tackle these evils even to a moderate extent.

The Chairman of the Committee has uttered, on many occasions, grave and severe warnings against the practice of underselling the prices fixed by the Control Committee, and the records of the minutes of the Meetings of the Committee will bear humiliating and painful testimony to a state of affairs which did not spell a long life or even good health to the successful functioning of the Marketing Board.

The Italian manufacturers, although they were not members in the same sense as others were, observed the agreements in letter and in spirit, and their representative drew pointed and repeated attention to the continuing evil of importers giving private rebates to buyers.

Despite these protests and representations, the Control Committee, beyond rebukes from the Chairman, were unable to do anything to stop the evil. The withdrawal of the Italian manufacturers was not of their seeking. It was forced upon them.

Even after their withdrawal on the 5th June last, the Italian manufacturers have, readily and resolutely, co-operated with other interests in the salt trade to maintain prices and regulate supplies in accordance with demand. They have shown special solicitude for the Western India manufacturers, some of whom are comparatively new in the trade, and they have benefited by the considerate policy and regulated sale-plan of the Italian manufacturers.

It is only necessary to add a word about the Chittagong's sale position.

In so far as Chittagong is concerned, they have by the natural laws of supply and demand catered for this market entirely for a large number of years. For a true realisation of the position, it is necessary to explain, that owing to certain natural disabilities of the harbour of Chittagong and owing to the higher freight a less favourable price can be realised for this port than for Calcutta, and in asking to be allowed to put a large part of their enormous output into Chittagong, the Italians are not correctly represented as grasping monopolists. They were in fact seeking a means of getting more turnover with the least disturbance to the Calcutta market, although it would mean a poorer return to themselves. In this connection it is essential to add that the maximum price for salt has been fixed by the Government at Rs. 50/ per maund.—Yours, etc.,

GRAHAMS TRADING CO., (India) Ltd., Calcutta.

Congress Golden Jubilee

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been announced in the papers that the Congress Golden Jubilee will be celebrated on the 28th December. The Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan has also been fixed to be held in Bombay on the 28th, 29th and 30th of December. If the dates for the Sahitya Sammelan are to stand, it will be impossible for many Congress workers anxious to participate in the Literary Conference to do so; besides many non-Congress workers also, who will be normally attending the Sahitya Sammelan, are bound to be held up in their respective places for the proper celebration of the Congress Jubilee. In the circumstances will it be too much to expect the authorities of the Sahitya Sammelan to so arrange the dates so as to enable all to attend the very important session at Bombay? As the Congress Jubilee celebration is an All-India function and as the first session of the Congress took place on the 28th December, 1885, it is obvious that that date could not be changed. Many like myself are hoping that the Sahitya Sammelan authorities will make the necessary changes in the dates of its session.—Yours, etc.,

D. P. KARMARKAR.

Dharwar, Aug. 27.

Cheaper Electricity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whilst it is gratifying to read that the Bandra Suburban Electric Company and the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company have decided to reduce electric charges for the use of the current from 1st September in order to popularise the use of electricity, it would be interesting to know what the Thana Electric Supply Company proposed to do by way of reduction of charges for energy consumed.—Yours, etc.,

CONSUMER.

"MARRIAGE IMPOSSIBLE"

Mr. Payne Gives Further Evidence In "Maintenance Case"

Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, was examined once again on behalf of the petitioner, to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, at the resumed hearing of the case in which Miss Marjorie Officer claimed maintenance for herself and her child from Taherbhoy Gulam Hussein, a Bohra youth.

Mr. Payne in his examination said that at the Poona interview which he had with Gulam Hussein, witness had told Mr. Hussein that "his son had twice confessed to be the father of the child." Mr. Payne had then asked the respondent's father what reparation was going to be made for the wrong done. Mr. Gulam Hussein had then alluded to bad circumstances, but witness made clear that no amount of money would repair this wrong. Witness' clients wanted their reputation to be saved.

Mr. Hussein had then stated that a marriage between a Christian girl and a Bohra youth was impossible. As one man of the world to another, he suggested that the best course to follow was to send the girl away to her confinement and then, later steps could be taken to arrive at a settlement.

It was also arranged between them that Mr. Hussein would make an appointment directly he came down to Bombay for Mr. Officer, witness and himself to meet and discuss the question so as to reach a settlement regarding the same. He afterwards suggested that Mr. Allabux, too, should be present at the next interview.

Before the end of the interview, however, Mr. Gulam Hussein begged of witness not to speak to or see his son observing at the time that "my son is a fool and you can sway him to any side."

Another Objection To Marriage

Subsequently, Mr. Pyne came to Bombay and some time after wrote a letter to Mr. Gulam Hussein regarding the proposed interview. Mr. Hussein replied to it stating that the interview could not be held immediately as Mr. Allabux was out of Bombay.

On the 5th of May, witness got a letter from Mr. Allabux calling for an interview. At this interview, where Mr. Gulam Hussein was also present, the discussion centred chiefly on the question of marriage. But it was then pointed out by Mr. Hussein and Allabux that according to the Mohamadan law a pregnant woman could not be married.

Mr. Payne suggested that a registered marriage could be performed. Mr. Officer, who was also present at the interview, went even to the length of saying that the girl could be converted to Mohamedanism in the event of a marriage.

Difference In Social Status

Mr. Gulam Hussein asked witness to call him the next day. The next day he made it clear that the marriage could not be held owing to the differences in social status between his son and the girl.

Witness had then replied that this was a bad way of treating the girl, to which Mr. Hussein said that something would be paid towards the confinement expenses of the girl.

Medical Cost.

At the first instance Mr. Hussein offered Rs. 1000. But when witness stated that this was not sufficient to defray the medical expenses that would be incurred, he offered Rs. 2,000, which was to have been paid immediately.

On the 14th of May, Mr. Mahomedali Allabux went to the office of Messrs. Payne and Co. with Rs. 500 in hand and gave it to witness. Mr. Allabux stated that this money was brought by him on behalf of Teheronoy and in pursuance of an agreement reached between witness and Mr. Gulam Hussein. When told that the sum brought was less than the original sum agreed to, Mr. Allabux assured Mr. Payne that the balance would be paid at the end of the month, and added that it was Mr. Gulam Hussein's desire that his name should be kept out of the whole affair.

A second payment of Rs. 500 was made by Mr. Allabux on the 6th of July.

On the 19th of September 1934, however, Mr. Payne added, Mr. Allabux and Mr. Abidalli Moosaji who was introduced to witness as the manager of Teherbhoy, saw him at his office and offered him Rs. 1,000 saying that this amount squared the whole settlement.

Witness replied "no, it did not. This is only as regards the confinement expenses," and refused to accept the money. They put forward the plea that Mr. Gulam Hussein was a poor man, but witness expressed his inability to accept the money unless it be on the specific understanding that the question of maintenance of the prospective child would be settled separately.

This offer of Rs. 1,000 was later repeated by Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla, but witness was adamant.

Mr. Payne was then subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, counsel for the respondent.

Mr. Billimoria, Bar-at-law, assisted by Mr. D. P. Mehta of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr F G R Khairaz with Mr B A Dalal, appeared for the respondent.

WAGE PAYMENT TO PRALHAD MILLS WORKERS

Mr. Dighe's Experience On Day Of Payment

Mr. V. R. Dighe, the Hon. Jt. Secretary of "G" Ward District Congress Committee, has issued the following statement:—

The managemenot of the Pralhad Mills, having commenced the payments of arrears to their workers on Monday 28th August, I went there to see that all workers got their dues without any breach of peace of discipline on their part. I came to know that workers were to be paid for the months of June and July 1935 immediately and the balance of arears during the following days as the list of such small arrears was incomplete. A number of workers told me that they would accept their wages for the months of June and July and meet in the evening at the Pralhad Maidan, Worli, to consider as to whether they should call off the strike or continue it till all the arrears were paid off.

Exemplary Behaviour

They also urged me to advise them at this critical moment but I pleaded that whatever claims they advanced and whatever fight they would put up for their enforcement, they should be strictly non-violent and abide by the instructions of their own committee in every detail. Having striven hard from the commencement of the dispute to see that the workers did not overstep the legitimate bounds of agitation for the securing of their just claims, I was anxious that at this stage of what seemed to be the acceptance of settlement, the workers should not lose their heads or give the slightest occasion for complaint from the Management that they were misbehaving.

It is for this reason I was personally present at the time of payment just to see that the workers were peaceful, non-violent and well-behaved. It must be said to the credit of the strikers that their exemplary behaviour evoked great admiration of the residents of the locality for their peaceful conduct. The Manager was himself moving round and giving assurance that the small arrears due to them for their previous months would be paid within the course of a day or two.

UNTOWARD INCIDENT.

But unfortunately, an untoward incident occurred in the evening when Mr. Gilligan, the Labour Officer, came there and called me and asked me to explain the cause of my interference and began to argue with me in the presence of the manager and some others of his staff etc. in respect of some agreement about which I knew nothing.

I told him that I was there, only to see that all were getting their wages without any breach of peace or order. This did not satisfy Mr. Gilligan. Mr. Gilligan remarked that he would not tolerate anybody's interference.

He also charged me that I occasionally published such statements in the "Bombay Chronicle" with which he had nothing to do.

Opposite Effect

This incident, however, instead of causing any fright among the workers, only increased their confidence in and sympathy for me.

BOMBAY TALKIES LTD.

A Correction

In the article on "Jawani Ki Hawa" published in our issue of Wednesday last, the "authorised" capital of the Bombay Talkies Ltd. was inadvertently stated to be Rs. five lakhs, while, in fact, it is Rs. 25 lakhs.

The next session of the United Provinces Legislative Council will be held at Lucknow from November 18. The session is expected to last for about two weeks.

The Reserve Bank of India rate of interest remains unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

The Journalist Of The Future

Central Translation Bureaus And Technical Facilities Are National Needs

Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil at a meeting of the Shri Taroon Gujarati Sahitya Sabha discussed "The Journalist of the Future". During the course of his speech he observed:—

The conference of Journalists at Calcutta, the Journalists' dinner and meetings in Bombay, the discussions of the Indian Journalists abroad particularly in London and the consequent reactions recorded in the press should be indicative of the change in the mental atmosphere and public attention that has occurred since I spoke to you on the last occasion. The need for organisation and class-consciousness as a trade union body, claiming its legitimate economic status and recognition—all these questions hitherto suffered obscurity in the wings. They were seldom brought on the stage and, of course, never floodlit. I spoke, last time, on the "Present day Journalist." This evening we are discussing the Journalist of the Future. For, I believe it is our duty to prepare the way for him. As I am speaking to those mostly Gujaratis I think it is only right I should discuss journalism of that province in that language. Reference to the likely increase of influence and power of Indian journalism in Indian language was recently made at a gathering of journalists. Influence and power we must remember are never left unused. They are either used or abused. And, if as it is more than likely, that he would soon be face to face with unprecedented changes in the country as the outcome of the new change in its political constitution. Even the semblance of prospective power should not be abused. That it will not be left unused is evident now. Orthodoxy, social, political and cultural, if one could so suggest, is now being actively placated for vote collecting. The journalist of the future will have to educate the people against the fatal trend. It will be his particular responsibility to do so.

NEWS AND TRANSLATING BUREAUS.

The journalist of the future has other phases of national information and education to build up. He has to collect information, systematically, from all available sources in the towns and villages of the country. The news service must be consolidated, coordinated. And, what is most important, there should be in almost every province of the country what might be termed translating and news cutting bureaus. So that, news and views can be translated into and from languages of the country. If the journalist of the future could find his activities so organised, he can render easier much of the work of nation-wide education and help the country to counteract the organised foreign propaganda against India. Congress cannot alone build it up. And, no amount of super-imposed propaganda outside the country will help unless it is based and supplemented by informative and educative efforts systematically organised by journalists.

TECHNICAL DEMANDS.

The journalist of the future will again have to be prepared for the technical demands of the modern newspaper. Enough attention has not been paid to the display of the page that is printed. The pictures and drawings are yet to be recognised as live, sometimes more effective, commentary on the written word. School of printing and scientific layout are educational necessities. And the journalist of the future is to be technically trained and efficient employed. The efforts towards organised existence and the newly awakened class consciousness will, one hopes, offer him economic securities, social status as well as the position which can make of him a serviceable prophet of the country, not only preaching but actively, vitally, building up its future.

HOLLYWOOD CLOSED FOR INDIAN

David Bali Throws Light On Colour Bar

The hardships of aspiring Indians owing to colour prejudice in Hollywood were related by Mr. David Bali, who arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning by S.S. "Mangolia."

Mr. Bali, left Punjab nearly two years ago for Hollywood, where he underwent training in Photographic Studios and laboratories and attained efficiency as a cameraman.

Because his name sounded like that of a Spanish and not Indian, Bali found a footing as an actor and had played in one of the Laurel-Hardy comedies.

He told a representative of this paper, that he was attached to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation, and he had to fight this colour prejudice almost single-handed, as there is no other Indian in Hollywood.

Mr. Bali intends to deliver a series of lectures all over the country before he goes back to America and he desires to dispel ill-informed propaganda in America by counter-publicity in India.

TO-MORROW

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HE WAS PUTTING ON FLESH RAPIDLY

But Has Now Lost 10 lbs. in Six Weeks

LOST RHEUMATISM, TOO—THANKS TO KRUSCHEN

Like many another who found himself putting on flesh, this man decided to start taking Kruschen Salts. At the end of six weeks he had lost 10 lbs. of his over-weight, and the rheumatism in his knees had also disappeared. He gives the comparison in his weight in the following brief letter:—

"As I had been putting on flesh very rapidly, I thought I would try Kruschen Salts. I have taken them now for six weeks, and have reduced my weight from 13 stone 2 lbs. to 12 stone 6 lbs., and feel very gratified. I also have lost all rheumatic pains in my knees, and feel much benefit. I shall certainly recommend Kruschen Salts to anyone suffering as I did."—M. R.

The six salts in Kruschen assist the internal organs to throw off each day the wastage and poisons that encumber the system. Then, little by little that ugly fat goes—slowly, yes—but surely.

Kruschen does not aim to reduce by rushing food through the body: its action is not confined to a single part of the system. It has a tonic influence upon every organ of elimination, every gland, every nerve, every vein. Gently, but surely, it rids the system of all fat-forming food refuse, of all poisons and harmful acids which give rise to rheumatism and many other ills.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

FIRED AT BY DACOITS

BUT MIRACULOUSLY SAVED

Miracles of occultism and spiritualism when brought to light we often wonder how on earth such things could happen. We are told that certain spiritual forces do exist but are known and harnessed only by a class of mystics. We are also told that thousands of people are being benefited secretly by the employment of these forces to the attainment of their objectives; and they all report strange happenings in their lives. Here's one from a Navarozi Devotee, typical of thousands received.

"I am an old Devotee of Navarozi. I secured Navarozi Charm No. 3 in 1932 and it did me good. Since then I have every betterment. Your Charm seems to be removing all evil spirits. I am attaining honours every year and have got better prospects. Twice I was confronted by notorious dacoits and fired at but both times I was saved. Please send me Special Habibi Charm."—Sd. Aulad Ahmad, Station Officer, P.S. Kaimganj, Dist. Farrukhabad, U.P. (4-3-1935).

These forces are particularly very effective in overcoming the bad effects of evil Stars; but they also act powerfully on any desires the devotees may have in such matters as Business, Service, Examinations, Law Suits, Marriages, Social Success, Health, relief, from incurable and stubborn diseases, family affairs, Insurance against all dangers, etc.

The strange powers of the mystic force called Navarozi have been proved in over 75,000 cases most of whom first started as curiosity seekers. A majority of them never believed in Charms. Now they all have different tales to tell; their thrilling experiences with Navarozi during the several years they have been under its protection offer an interesting reading. They are happy, prosperous, enjoying all the pleasures and joys of living with the thrill of Divinity unknowingly guiding them on their life-path.

No one should miss the strange story of this mystic force "Navarozi". It is all told in a booklet entitled "THE MASTER POWER." A copy will be sent to those who ask for it.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Ramnath Bhowanbhai, labourer in a Railway workshop, was run over and killed by an electric train on Tuesday night at Malad.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner to-day at the inquest on him.

Refusal To Meet Demand Leads To Assault

BOMBAY, Thursday

An unsuccessful attempt to extort money from a pedestrian was alleged to have been made by a Muslim near Play House, Grant Road, yesterday. Failure on the part of the former to comply with the demand led to a struggle in the course of which the pedestrian was assaulted.

Baboo Umar, the alleged culprit, was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, who ordered him to be released on bail till the 11th.

ALLEGED EXPLOITERS OF MINOR ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

On a charge of disposing of a minor for immoral purposes, the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay Police arrested yesterday one Mathubai Narayan and Vithal P. Lotlikar in Sonapur Lane at Chira Bazaar.

The accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day at the Esplanade Police Court and were released on bail.

It appears a minor girl was recently brought from Goa by the accused and they were, it is alleged, living on her earnings as a prostitue.

On receiving certain information Deputy Inspector Salasker with Sub-Inspector Jawant raided the residence of the accused after the latter had struck a bargain with a bogus customer sent by the police.

The police recovered Rs. 25 in marked notes, which had been given to the bogus customer, from one of the accused.

High Court Agree With Sessions Judge & Confirm Death Sentence

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court dismissed the appeal of Yesu Maruti Kumbhar of Sholapur District and confirmed the death sentence passed on him by the Additional Sessions Judge.

The accused was convicted of the murder of a 5-year-old boy, Vithu Malkarjan Teli, on April 29 last. The assessors were of opinion that in the absence of direct evidence they could not find the accused guilty, but the judge took a contrary view and sentenced the accused as above.

It appeared that there was enmity between the accused and the boy's father. On the day of the incident, the boy was playing along with other boys opposite the accused's house. The accused called him in and, after strangling to death, threw away his body in a neighbouring river.

Their Lordships, in their judgment observed that though there was no direct evidence against the accused, there was no reason to disbelieve his confession which he had later retracted. There was also some circumstantial evidence, especially of the other boys who had seen the deceased being called by the accused.

Their Lordships observed that it was a brutal murder of a little innocent boy and the accused was rightly sentenced to death.

Mr. Shingne Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown and Mr. K. B. Sukhtankar for the accused.

ASST. SANITARY INSPECTOR SACKED

Thana Municipal Official's Application For Re-instatement Rejected

SEQUEL TO CONVICTION IN COURT

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Aug. 29.

After a heated debate for more than an hour over the question of reinstatement or otherwise, of Mr. Balkrishna Govind Chawan, the assistant sanitary inspector of the Thana Municipality, the general board at its meeting held last night, under the presidentship of Mr. Waman Anant Rege, decided to dispense with the services of Mr. Chawan from May 1, 1935 (the date of his suspension) in view of his conviction on a charge under Section 354 of the Indian Penal Code, involving moral turpitude.

When the application of Mr. B. G. Chawan, the assistant sanitary inspector under suspension, for reinstatement of his services came up for consideration, Mr. Shaikh Moosa Usman proposed that the consideration of the question be put off until the appeal filed in the High Court by the applicant is decided.

The president overruled the adjournment motion as there was no appeal under the Criminal Procedure Code open to the applicant, and as there was nothing on record to show that he had approached the High Court. The applicant had not so informed the board, and when asked in the meeting he replied that he could not say whether it was filed till that day even.

Dismissal Proposed

Mr. D. M. Damle then proposed that the services of Mr. B. G. Chawan, assistant sanitary inspector, who was under orders of suspension, be dispensed with from the date of suspension (i.e. May 1, 1935) and the president's order of suspension be confirmed.

Mr. P. V. Joshi seconded the proposition.

Mr. B. G. Pandit moved an amendment that the words "Mr. Chawan, who is under order of suspension, be dismissed from the municipal service from the date of the order of suspension" be substituted for "the services..... be dispensed with" in the proposition.

Opportunity to Explain

Mr. K. F. Thanawala moved a second amendment that the suspension of Mr. Chawan be continued and in the meanwhile he should be given an opportunity to explain why his services should not be dispensed with and he should be further asked to submit the copies of the judgment.

Mr. F. S. Patel moved an adjournment motion that the consideration of the question be put off for a fortnight and in the meantime Mr. Chawan be asked to produce a certified copy of his revision application if filed in the High Court.

Mr. N. B. Vadhavkar left the meeting at that stage.

The adjournment motion failed ten having voted for, eleven against, two not voting.

The first amendment was also defeated by 8 votes to 9 secured by the second amendment.

Twelve councillors voted for the proposition, nine for the second amendment, while two remained neutral.

As a substantitive proposition, Mr. Damle's original motion was carried by 13 votes to 1, nine not voting.

As a result of the poll, the division was 15 for, none against and eight not voting.

The meeting terminated at 8-45 last night.

APPLICATION AGAINST RAICHAND MOTICHAND & CO.

On behalf of Mathuradas Vishram, a firm of cloth merchants, an application was presented before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court asking for an adjudication order against Raichand Motichand and Co., well-known Bullion merchants, who were involved in similar proceedings last week.

The petitioner stated that Rs. 8,911 were due to them by Raichand Motichand and Co.

His lordship ordered a notice to be issued to the debtor informing them that the petition will be heard on Tuesday next.

Sir Jamshed Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the petitioning creditors.

Ahmedabad Mill Kamdar Union

The Secretary, Mill Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad has issued the following statement to the press:

"The whirlwind activity of the Mill Kamdar Union has aroused the Majur Mahajan of Ahmedabad from its complacent slumber.

"The owners have put forward several demands, e.g. right to dismiss workers maintaining contract system of employment, banning of meetings in mill premises, etc. Again, the merest little complaint should be given in writing by the worker to the officer, thereby facilitating victimisation.

"The Mahajan has tried to give a permanent sanction to all the previous agreements, such as the Delhi wage cut agreement.

"The workers must rouse themselves and must put forward their demands such as, repudiation of Delhi Wage cut agreement, abolition of contract system in employment, recognition of Mill Committees, increment in wages, right to strike and picket and hold meetings in premises, etc.

"One can note with satisfaction that the textile workers of Ahmedabad are rapidly becoming free from the influence of the Mahajan and getting ready to carry on their struggle against capitalism.

ANOTHER HEAVY DOWNPOUR

Bombay City And Suburbs Flooded With Rain On Wednesday Night

ABOUT 6 INCHES OF RAIN IN 12 HOURS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Bleak weather and heavy rain commencing last night at about 10 o'clock spread all over the city and suburbs and a steely grey sky ushered in the morning flashes of lightning and thunder-claps followed by yet another severe and steady downpour.

The streets were flooded and the rain gauges in local observatories were flush with more than five inches of rain. Jupiter Pluvius did not make any distinction this time and the city and the suburbs alike had their full quota of rain without any complaint of partiality or favouritism!

"Late birds" returning home last night by the last train had to travel in compartments almost hermetically sealed, so fierce was the wind that rain beat in from all directions. The city and the suburbs had a clean wash!

The heavy rain, presumably, accounts for the fact that hundreds of suburban passengers, who are accustomed to leave for the city early every day, got to the stations later than usual resulting in tremendous overcrowding.

In one particular train remarkable scenes were witnessed. Hundreds of city employees were in a hurry not to be too late for their offices. To add to the bustle, students from the suburbs literally captured the train and for once perhaps, distinctions of class (first, second or third) were completely waived by the passengers and every available nook and corner was occupied.

The train was packed like a tin of sardiness and even the fair sex (mainly students) had to crowd in with others. Despite the conditions all the suburban trains ran to schedule without delay or dislocation.

Colaba Observatory registered 5.32 inches of rain up to 8 a.m. to-day. From June 1, to date the rainfall recorded there is 67.22 inches. This is an excess of nearly 12 inches above normal.

St. George's Hospital, remains unbeaten, with a record of 103.93 inches from June 1, last. The figure for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day is 5.5 inches.

J.J. Hospital recorded 5.64 and 80.03 and the V.J.T. Institute, Matunga, 4.78 and 72.40 inches and for the day's and the season's rainfall respectively.

The sky brightened up in the noon and the sun made a feeble attempt to have a peep through the clouds at the city.

There were, however, intermittant drizzles.

THANA GETS 6 INCHES RAIN IN A DAY

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Aug. 29.

For 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. to-day, the rainfall recorded at Thana was 6.34 inches. The total rainfall registered at the Municipal office so far is 80.31 inches.

Thunderstorms Expected In Gujarat And Bombay Deccan

POONA, Aug. 29.

Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in the west coast of the Peninsula, North Deccan, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Lower Burma, local rain in Upper Burma and Gujarat and a few falls in South Deccan. East Rajputana, Punjab Hills, Bihar and Bengal.

Chief amounts of rain were:—Port Blair, 5 inches; Tavoy 2; Victoria Point 1 1/2; Monywa 1; Ranchi 1; Amraoti and Khandwa 1 each; Bombay 5; Ratnagiri 3; Khandala 2; Miraj 1 1/2; and Gopalpur and Mercara 1 each.

FORECAST.—Thunderstorm rain will continue fairly widespread in Lower Burma, Konkan, East Gujarat and Bombay Deccan and extend and increase in Hyderabad, East Central Provinces, North Madras Coast, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 29

The following is the weekly weather report for week ending August 28:

Monsoon was generally strong in north-east India on first two days of week and active on west coast of Peninsula and in lower Burma for the rest of week withdrawing at the same time temporarily from the interior of the country.

Thunderstorms were active in Peninsula throughout the week and also occurred intermittently during the week in parts of north-east India, central part of country, upper Burma, south-west Punjab and western Himalayas.—A. P.

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Messrs. BRIJMOHAN KRISHANPARSHAD

Kalbadevi Road.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-8-1935.

	For the last 24 hours	From June 1 to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	5.32	67.22	63.68
St George's Hospital ..	5.50	103.93	85.64
J J. Hospital ..	5.64	80.03	71.62
Matunga	4.78	72.40	72.91

Departure from Normal +11.87 in

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-8-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .003 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.7 degrees 0.4 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.5 degrees 3.2 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 96 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-8-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.1 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LOCATING MISSING AIRMEN

Everything Is Being Done, Says Cable To Aviation Director

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

In reply to its telegram addressed to the Government of India regarding the missing Indian aviators in Africa, the Director of Civil Aviation in India has informed the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association that intimation has been received from the Government concerned in Africa to the effect that everything possible is being done to locate the missing airmen.

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS DOWN

Hedge Pressure And Foreign Selling

GOLD AND SILVER STEADY

Wheat Easy And Linseed Dull

BOMBAY, August 29

On Thursday, cross rates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton fluctuated both ways but the tendency was later easy on increasing hedge pressure and foreign selling.

GOLD AND SILVER STEADY

London gold and silver ruled steady.

WHEAT EASY AND LINSEED DULL

Wheat was easy on commission houses selling. Linseed was dull.

LITTLE INTEREST IN SECURITIES

London Stock Exchange was quietly steady but there was not much doing. Giltedged securities attracted very little interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Aug 29

Previous closing	10.61
To-day's opening	10.61
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	10.46
Difference	—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 29

Previous closing	5.75
To-day's opening	5.71
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	5.70
Difference	—05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 191-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 29

Cotton showed somewhat easier tendency on increased hedge pressure and foreign selling following favourable crop reports but the decline was checked by fairly good trade buying and covering.

Trading in October commenced at 10.61 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. The market was quiet but steady but later improved on trade buying and covering with October rising to 10.67 the advance however attracted hedging by southern houses and liquidation which forced the price back to 10.60 and with renewed selling pressure October eventually touched 10.55.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.46 with a decline of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 29

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(10.61/10.61)	10.61/10.60
December	(10.52/10.51)	10.51/10.50
January	(10.51/10.51)	10.52/10.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 29

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October	(5.69) 5.70
American December	(5.59) 5.60
Egyptian October	(7.60) 7.64
Egyptian November	(7.55) 7.59

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 29

Broach A/M moved around Rs. 193-8 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 193-8 with New York futures about 1 point up.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Steady And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Aug 29

Jutes ruled steady at the decline and trading was on a moderate scale. Coals were steady and unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Government securities opened steady, but eased off as session advanced. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities: 3 per cent new loan 1951/54 96/14; 3 per cent loan 1941 101/5; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 89/3; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 103/2; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/4 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/2.

Banks: Central Bank 32; Imperial conty 353 small lot; Reserve Bank 120/8.

Railway: Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. ordy 68 cum div

Cotton: New Victoria pref 4/12

Coals: Bengal 247; Bokaro and Ramgur 7/14

Jutes: Anglo India 389; Auckland 186 small lots; Belly 185 small lots; Barnagore 127; Belvedere 314; Budge Budge 252/8; Clive 24/14 small lots; Dalhousie 308; Delta 312 small lots; Fort Gloster 504; Fort William 261; Gourepore 628; Howrah 47/7; India 297 small lot; Kamarhatty 465; Kankinarrah 330; Lansdowne 131; National 21/6 small lots; Nuddea 39/8 small lots; Orient 157 small lots; Presidency 4/8; Reliance 65/4.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/11 ex div; Bengal Telephone pref 13/14; Belsares Elec 14/10; Patna Elec 17/8; Indian Iron and Steel 7/12; Titaghur Paper defd 9/8 small lots;

Sugars: Cawnpore ordy 33/4 cum div; New Savan 8/8; Samastipore 8/10:

Teas: Teen Ali 11/15 small lots.

Debentures: 6 1/2 per cent 1933/36/43 Hukumchand Jute Mills 102/4.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 29

Previous closing	4.97 3/4
To-day's opening	4.97 1/2
To-day's closing	4.97 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 29

Previous closing	4.97 9/16
To-day's opening	4.97 5/8
To-day's closing	4.97 9/16
Difference	unchanged

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 29

Prveious closing	75.10
To-day's opening	75.10
To-day's closing	75.13
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 29

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97-5/8 and then eased to 4.97-7/16 subsequently rising to 4.97-9/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.97 9/16

Franc opened at 75.10 remaining practically steady throughout.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.13.

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 29

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 19/32 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 29

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29d.	29d.
Forward	28 13/16d.	28 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 29

Gold per ounce (£6-19-11 1/2) £7-0-0

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 29

2-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.66 7/8) 5.67
New York on Bombay	(37.65) 37.61
Berlin on Bombay	(0.94) 0.94
London on Shanghai	(1-5 7/8) 1-5 7/8
London on Milan	(60.62) 60.63
London on Kobe	(1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 29

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 64/7, 64/9 and 64/14. Early the market was devoid of interest but later prices began to improve on fairly good buying activity on steadily narrowing parity while the steadiness of London also induced some support. Prices closed steady at Rs. 65, 65/3 and 65/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/9/9, 34/9/9 and 34/9/9. There was nothing particularly important as London exchanges did not show any wide movements although steadiness of franc kept prices fairly steady which closed at Rs. 34/9/6, 34/9/6 and 34/9/9.

AKOLA MARKETS

Akola, Aug. 28.

Good rain all crops doing well. The sky is clear and now no need of rain. Less demand.

	Rs. a. p.
Sarki Fine (784 lbs.)	18 12 0
Sarki Fine average quality	18 0 0
Sarki Fine Posh delivery	15 1 0
Groundnut Oil ready	5 1 0
Aso delivery	5 0 0
Kartak delivery	4 9 6
Posh delivery	4 7 3

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 29

Liverpool wheat opened weak with October unquoted and December at 65. Prices eased under liquidation and outside selling following discouraging foreign cables with very little speculative interest.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 29

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.87. Prices declined on outside selling and commission house liquidation.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 29

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£222 1/4 buyers £222 5/8 sellers. Quiet) £221 1/4 buyers £221 1/2 sellers. Irregular.

Linseed (£16 buyers. Irregular) unquoted

Electrolytic Copper (£36 3/4 to £37 1/4) £36 1/2 to £37

Glasgo Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (3-6) 3-8 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 29

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

(1) "America bought. China sold. Small business. Market steady."

(2) "Market was quiet. Spot rate remained unchanged. Forward 1/16d. easier."

JUTE

August September New Crop (£17 3/16 sellers) £17 1/8 sellers

Dunlop August (£21 3/4) £21 1/8 sellers

Lightning August (£19 1/2) £19 3/8 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (5 5/8 paid and buyers) 5 11/16 paid and sellers

Forward (5 3/4 paid and sellers) 5 13/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay August September (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta August September (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata August (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal September (£14 11/16 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers

BROWN SOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Aug 29

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 10 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 10 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 10 6
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 10 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	6 10 9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	6 10 9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	6 10 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 29

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 1 9
Wheat May	4 7 3
Linseed September	6 6 6
Linseed May	6 10 9

The tone was quiet.

General Tone Firm On Stock Exchange

ITALY BIDDING FOR FRENCH WHEAT FOR SHIPMENT FROM ANTWERP

Quiet Advance In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, August 29

On the Stock Exchange apart further good rally in kaffirs markets were somewhat hesitant but with the conclusion of the settlement of the past account the general tone at the close was firm.

Among commodities hemp again was firm. Wheat was quietly steady but interest was aroused on reports that Italy was bidding for French wheat for shipment from Antwerp. Wall Street opened steady and advanced quietly.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 29

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £94 1/2.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

London, Aug 29

Wednesday, August 21,	£95
Thursday, August 22,	£94 1/2
Friday, August 23,	£95 1/2
Monday, August 26,	£95 1/4
Tuesday, August 28,	£94 1/2
Wednesday, August 29,	£94 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 29

3-30 p.m.

Kaffirs were firm and fairly active. Markets were otherwise quiet and price movements were irregular. Giltedgeds were dull and easier. Mining shares were quietly steady with some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£87) £86 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government loans (£105) £104 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £111 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 3/4) £116 3/4

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 3/4) £113 3/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 21-6

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/4) 4 1/4

Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4

Musical Industries (26-1 1/2) 25-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (41-6) 40-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-9

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (110-0) 110-0

Realisation 1930 (£80 1/2) £81 1/4

Dunlop Rubber (41-6) 42-0

University Ordinary (30-0) 30-0

Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9

Cable Wires (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

British American Tobacco (115-0) 115-0

Camera A (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10 1/2) 136-10 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (18-9) 18-0

Distillers (92-6) 92-6

Bred and Dyers (9-6) 9-6

British Celanese (12-9) 12-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (62-6) 62-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (54-1 1/2) 54-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-9

Western Limited Ordinary (16-9) 16-9

Inter Nickels (£23 1/4) £23 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 29

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 1/2) £97 3/4

3 1/2 per cent India (£94) £94

4 1/2 per cent Indian 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116) £115 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1945/47 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-56 (£105) £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111) £111

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-0) 18-0

Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3

Empire of India and Ceylon (28-9) 29-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-0) 20-6

Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6

Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9

Rio Tintos (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

East Rand Proprietors (49-6) 50-3

Rand Mines (150-0) 151-3

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (252-6) 255-0

Goddar New (190-0) 190-0

Moddar New (70-0) 70-0

Sub Nigel (238-9) 241-3

Spring Mines Split Shares (38-9) 40-0

Union Corporation (156-3) 157-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezule Persian (38-9) 39-4 1/2

Anglo Iranian (61-3) 61-3

Burma Oil (77-6) 77-6

Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9

Shell Transport (70-0) 70-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (26 1/4) 26 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£47 1/4) £47 1/4

L M Ford (£18 1/4) £18 1/4

L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/4

Southern Dutch (£19) £19

London Paris 5 per cent (£133 1/2) £133

London Board G Stock (£100) £100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 29

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 41 7/8) dol 42 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 18 7/8) dol 19 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 43 1/2) dol 43 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 106 1/2) unquoted.

JALNA MARKETS

Jalna, Aug. 28.

No need of rain. Weather dry hot. All crops doing well. Cottonseed Rs. 6/9. No business done.

GROUNDNUTS AND CASTORSEEDS

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Despite better tone of London groundnuts quotations showing a rise of 1s 3d the local market opened with a weak tone and prices moved downward on bulls unloading their risks in view of small stocks. Groundnuts were quoted at Rs. 42-8 and Castorseeds at Rs. 32-14-0. Jobbers are operating the market with a view to short profits, but no speculative clement is at present noticed in the market Cottonseeds, on account of Karachi support remain at steady level.

TO-DAY'S PRICES.—

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnuts August	42 8 0
Groundnuts February	6 12 6
Castorseeds September	32 14 0
Castorseeds May	6 5 9
Cottonseeds September	24 1 6
Cottonseeds January	2 13 6
OPTIONS.—	
Groundnuts February	0 12 0
Castorseeds May	0 12 0
Cottonseeds January	0 6 6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 28-8-35	310000	280000
Receipts Yesterday 28-8-35	14000	11000
Exports to date 28-8-35	180000	204000
Stock at Ports 28-8-35	1120000	2409000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-8-35	1194000	1094000
Stock at Liverpool 28-8-35	526000	976000
Visible Supply 28-8-35	2984000	5071000
Quantity in sight 23-8-35	378000	262000
Quantity out of sight 28-8-35	515000	536000

KHAMGAON MARKETS

Khamgaon, Aug. 28.

Good rains local, Lonar, Sheogaon Belapur Chikhli and Nadara. Cotton plants are flourishing. Sky cloudy. Small demand for cotton seed. Market firm.

	Rs. a. p.
Cotton December (392 lbs.)	83 0 0
Cottonseed ready (560 lbs.)	13 0 0
Cottonseed Posh delivery	11 4 0
Groundnut oil (34 lbs.)	4 7 0
Groudnut oil Posh	3 15 0

AMALNER MARKETS

Amalner, Aug. 29.

Cottonseed fine Rs. 22 sellers. Poor offtake. Market sagging.

Singfali Bhadarva Rs. 12/1. Aso Rs. 11/14. Market steady. Small enquiry

Groundnut—Last year stock ready Rs. 5/4. This season ready Rs. 5/8.

Groundnut Oil—Rs. 31 tin basis. Upcountry and Gujarat buying. Oilcake Rs. 44 some enquiry from Bellapur.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Following a drop of 10 and 11 cents in Argentine Linseed the local market opened with an easy tendency, quoting for September Linseed at Rs. 6-6-3 and May delivery Rs. 6-10-6. In the absence of any trade buying support, prices decline to a fresh low level. On the contrary wheat prices improve with steady basis with outside markets better advices. Offers are being taken up speculative bulls and prices remain on steady level.

TO-DAY'S PRICES.—

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 2 3
Wheat January	4 6 3
Wheat May	4 8 6
Linseed September	6 6 3
Linseed May	6 10 6
OPTIONS.—	
Wheat January	0 5 0
Wheat May	0 7 0
Linseed May	0 9 9

GATE OF HEAVEN SYNAGOGUE CASE

Consent Order Passed

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Aug. 28.

Mr. L. C. Sheth, the First Class Sub-Judge at Thana, passed yesterday a consent order (in the suit filed by Mr. Menasche Aaron Benjamin, a Bene-Israel, against the president of the Board of trustees of the "Gate of Heaven" Synagogue, Bombay Road, Thana, secretary and three other members of the Board of Trustees of the Synagogue) that the plaintiff was allowed to exercise and enjoy all the rights as a member of the Synagogue, pending decision of the suit, with a proviso that in case the plaintiff's bid at the ensuing annual auction of oil-bids was accepted, he would have to deposit the amount of the bid in the Court within one week, otherwise he would not be allowed to proceed with the suit.

In this case Mr. M. A. Benjamin sued the Board of Trustees of the "Gate of Heaven" Synagogue for a declaration that the resolution striking off his name from the roll of membership as from July 22 last was void and of no effect, and that he was and continues to be a member of the Synagogue, and was entitled to exercise all rights and privileges as member.

The Frontier Civil Secretariat closes at Nathiagali on 9th October and reopens at Peshawar on 15th.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, August 29.

S.S. Mongolia, Capt. H R Rhodes, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. arrived from London via Port Sudan.

S. S. Durenda, A R Perkin, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., from Middlesbro via Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, August 29.

S. S. Ensley City, Capt. A Herman, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., sailed for Calcutta via Colombo.

" City of Corinth, A S Reay, F F Campbell & Co, for Colombo, Madras & Calcutta.

" Mantua, J M Legg, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, for Kobe via Colombo.

" Mongolia, H R Rhodes, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, for Sydney via Colombo.

" Varela, E H Brady, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co, Busrah via Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, August 29.

Vasna for Persia Gulf Ports.

Corfu for Europe Ports.

Surada for Burma Ports via Coast Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, August 29.

2 Ensbybity 3801, Calcutta 29-8, M M and Coy.

4 Wartenfels 3766, Bremen 1-9, L Edwards, Ltd.

6 Durendra 4,450, Karachi 30-8, M. M. and Co.

7 Iwatesan Maru 4059 Japan 3-9, O S Kaisha.

9 British Sergeant 3367, Abadan 30-8, Anglo-Iranian Oil Coy.

13 Kenya 4646, Durban 4-9, M M and Coy.

14 Warfield 3805, London 2-9, M M and Co.

16 Luneburg, 3668, Hamburg, Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 City of Corinth, 3424, Calcutta, 29-8, F F Campbell and Co.

4 Varela, 1926, Busra, 30/8, M. M. and Co.

5 Sophie Marie 677, M'Coast 31-8, Merchant S. N. Coy.

7 Mantai Maru, 4259, Japan, 30/8, O S Kaisha.

8 Ranee, 3,143, Bhavnagar, 30/8, T. Morrison and Coy.

14 Lalita 283, M'Coast, 29-8, Malabar S Co.

16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Nurjehan, 3,379, Calcutta, 1/9, T. Morrison and Coy.

C|R Jalaratna, 2326, Rangoon, 31|8, Scindia S N Co.

M Jalatarang 1464, N F N F Scindia S Nav. Coy.

Q Indira, 278 M'Coast NF Malabar S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Mongolia, 29-8, P and O. S. N. Co.

Durenda 27-8, M M and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Victoria 5/9, L. Triestino.

FROM NEW YORK.

Inverbank 2-9, F F Campbell & Co.

Pres. Harrison 5-9, F F Campbell and Co.

Pres. Hayes 19-9, F F Campbell and Co.

City of Lyons 20-9, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM BASRA

Varela, 30-8, M. M. and Co.

Bandra 29-8, M M and Co.

FROM KOBE

Gunyo Maru, 30|8, N Y Kaisha.

FROM RANGOON.

Goldengate 28-8, S S N Co.

FROM JAPAN.

Celebes Maru 8-9, O S Kaisha.

Tokiwa Maru 15-9, N Y Kaisha.

Yahiko Maru 19-9, O S Kaisha.

Sumatra Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.

Calcutta Maru 25-9, N Y Kaisha.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Corfu, 31|8, P and O S N Co.

Ranchi 7-9, P & O S N Co.

Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.

Naldera 21-9, P & O S N Co.

Strathaird 28-9, P & O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria 9-9, L Triestino.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 20-9 L Triestino.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varela 30-8, M M & Co.

Bandra 4-9, M M and Co.

Vasna 5-9, M M and Co.

Bamora 11-9, M M and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Corinth 28-8 F F Campbell & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Argun Maru 28-8, O S Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya, 4-9, M. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Badarpur	28-8-35
Neuenfels	27-8-35
Wartenfels	"
Iwatesan Maru	"
Leisbon Maru	"
Neuenfels (boats Am. Cotton)	28-8-35
Ranee	"
Sophie Marie	"
Ensbybity	"
Kenya	"

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 29.

S S Jeypoor; Agents M M and Co. from Kobe:—65 pieces tyres and tubes, 30 bundles straw matting, 10 cases bicycle parts, 25 c|s toys, 17 c|s rubber balloons, 115 c|s tiles, 12 c|s toilet goods, 50 bdls starani seed, 12 bls icinglass, 117 c|s gl. bangles, 30 c|s paint, 14 c|s porcelain ware, 30 drums aniline colour, 52 c|s silk mixed goods, 81 c|s hosiery 15 c|s elect. goods, 45 c|s woollen p goods, 325 c|s rayon yarn, 890 c|s cotton goods.

From Osaka:—30 cases cotton yarn, 75 c|s gl. ware, 293 c|s rayon yarn, 20 c|s rubber goods, 200 bgs starch, 1750 coils Manila ropes, 55 c|s bicycle fittings, 253 c|s cotton goods.

From Nagoya:—178 cases bottles, 10 c|s clocks, 13 c|s metal ware, 50 c|s porcelain, 42 P|c p toys, 80 c|s E ware, 180 c|s gl. ware.

From Hongkong:—25 bags sugar.

From Singapore:—100 bundles sandalwood, 25 bags sago seed, 11 bags nut megs, 21 c|s Rly materials, 30 bags B-nuts.

From Penang:—300 bags copra.

S S Golconda; Agents M M and Co., from Rangoon:—7064 bags rice, 40 cases cotton goods, 400 barrels pig lead. 871 bags cotton seed, 28706 bundles teak, 141656 pieces teak.

From Tuticorin:—32 bags drugs.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 29.

S S Warfield, for London:—616 bags myrabollam, H Bhagwandas & Co; 370 bags myrabollam K Tricomji and Co; 2030 bags linseed oil cakes, M Hoosein & Sons; 50 bales cotton, B Karsondas and Co; 7 bales skins and hides, K Lalbhai.

For Dunkirk:—30 bales wool, E Mavji and Co; 220 bales cotton, B Mawji and Co.

For Antwerp:—1016 packets gr. oil cakes, M Hoosein & Sons; 650 bags gr. oil cakes, M Hoosein and Sons.

For Piracus:—50 bales cotton, Langley and Co.

For Salonica:—50 bales cotton, Langley and Co.

For Alexandretta:—69 bales cotton yarn, A H Deab.

For Jaffa:—33 bales cotton yarn A H Deab.

For Tripoli:—25 bales cotton yarn. A H Deab.

S S Corfu, for London:—55 bls. cotton rags, Jani and Co; 72 cases bristles D Abrahim and Sons.

S S City of Corinth, for New York:—2 bales kid skins, D Abraham and Sons.

For Boston:—30 bales goat skins, D Abraham and Sons.

S S Mongolia, for Sydney;—56, bales cotton twiste, K Jivram and Co.

For Auckland:—12 bales cotton twiste, K Jivram and Co.

S S Wartenfels, for Hamburg:—1325 bags gr. oil cakes, M Husain and Sons; 182 bags casein, M Caseem Co.

For Ghent;—244 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—93 bales cotton fly. Chimanlal and Co; 700 bags kardi seed G Gokalchand; 2794 bags gr. oil cakes, H Rawji and Co; 45 packages iron metal stages D and Dadbhawala; 2000 packets gr. oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

For Havre:—68 bags gr. seed, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Iwatesan Maru, for Kobe:—71 bales cotton, Kotak and Co.

S S Mantua Maru, for Kobe:—125 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Aug 29

Groundnut oil ready Rs. 5/3. Bhadarvo Rs 5/1/9. Kartak Rs. 5/2/9. Dull, Badlo Rs. 0/1/0. Jotta Rs. 0/7/0. Groundnut September Rs. 3/0/6. January Rs. 2/9/0. Sugar ready Rs. 4/12/3. shipment Rs. 4/14. Sutar Rs. 100. Jotta Rs. 2/12/0. Corrugate Rs. 9/4. Round Rs. 5/8 to 5/11. Last night rain 1/2 inch. To-day clear sky.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Castorseed Delivery September Opening Rs. 33; Highest Rs. 33/2; Lowest Rs. 32/11; Closing Rs. 32/12.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 6/8/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/7/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/8/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 42/10; Lowest Rs. 42/8; Closing Rs. 43/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 6/11/9; Lowest Rs. 6/11; Closing Rs. 6/12.

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs 24/12; Highest Rs. 24/13; Lowest Rs. 24/9; Closing Rs. 24/11.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 2/14; Highest Rs. 2/14/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 2/13/7 1/2; Closing Rs. 2/14

Erratic Price Movements In Shares

Further Unloading Meets Active Covering

TATA STEEL DEFDS. REACH NEW LOW LEVEL

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

To-day being the last day for squaring up open business for the present settlement there was considerable nervousness with erratic price movement.

Due to loss of general confidence together with usual disheartening rumours, there was further unloading and selling presure which resulted in a further sharp drop in prices. The crisis in Silver is still on the brains of operators. The market is well liquidated and with some short interest near the bottom, the technical position of the market is healthy.

It will be interesting to note that present year commenced with Tata Steel Dfd. shares quoted at Rs. 485|- and reached the highest level Rs. 746|- on the 6th February. From this highest level prices reacted with occasional rallies and reached low level of Rs. 530|- on April 6. From this level prices again advanced to Rs. 742 on May 3 under active bull support. From this level prices are gradually giving way and were quoted to-day Rs. 506|- for Tata Steel Dfds. which is dealt on a large scale on the local Stock Exchange.

These wide fluctuations in prices are mainly due to extensive speculation encouraged by cheapness of money as a result of continuous exports of gold. Volcanic rise in silver prices and huge profits created bullish enthusiasm in May but the drastic drop in silver and huge losses are now telling on values of shares, although no important change is to be found in the steady progress and satisfactory outlook of our industries. Recent fall in Government securities also unnerved bulls and the proposed cement merger failed to induce buyers.

At the moment the market needs support of investors as general confidence is greatly impaired. Present prices are substantially low as compared with highest levels reached and no operator will dare to go short at the present low levels except ring traders who generally take quick turns either side.

The local Share Bazar will remain closed on account of Jain Holidays and will re-open on Wednesday the 4th Sept.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Aug. 29.

100	Ahm. Advance	275 0
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	722 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	216 4
100	Central India	235 0
100	Colaba	116 4
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	97 8
100	Gokak	161 4
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	61 4
100	Khatau	71 4
100	Kohinoor	176 4
250	Laxmi	610 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	797 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Century 217 216 215 211 216
Bom. Dyeing 723 721 727 716 727 720 722
Kohinoor 178 170 179 173 176/4
Central India 236 231 237 232 238
New Great 111 115 114/6
Simplex 62 57 60 61/14
Swadeshi 133 132
Bundi 34/12 34/2 34/4
I. Cement 441 432 440 435 436 441/4
Punjab 23/8 22/4 22/10 22/2
Shahabad 468 463 465 462 467
Andhra 1665 1651 1652 1645 1647 1662
Tata Hydro 166/4 167/8
Tata Power 1520 1523 1495 1517 1515 1507 1515
Tram. Ord. 139/6 137 138/12 137 136/14
T. Steel Dfd. 537 542 510 523 518 525 506 515 523/12
T. Steel Ord. 134 133/8 128 131 128 131/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 146 145/8
Bellapur 316 321 316 320 316 318 320
B. Steam 298/12 296/4
B. Burma 320 322 318 325 320

250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	114 6
100	Oosmanshahi	51 4
100	Phoenix	285 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2275 0
50	Simplex	61 14
100	Swadeshi	132 8
100	Swan	82 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1320 0
1000	Western	850 0
	BANKS	
100	Reserve Bank	120 4
50-100	Baroda	96 8
25-50	Central X-D	32 10
500	Imperial	1,415 0
125-500	Im. Con.	355 0
50-100	India	118 8
5	Union	5 4
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	34 4
70	Gwalior	111 4
160	Indian	441 4
40	Katni Defd.	1680 0
100	Katni Ord.	353 12
75	Okha	245 0
10	Punjab	22 2
100	Shahabad	467 8
70	United	112 0
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	11 12
15-75	New India	37 12
200	Oriental	4,150 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 4
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	151 4
	Ahmedabad New	40 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1662 8
10	Ajmer	10 2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 29.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 88/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 88/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 104/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 104/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/2
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/3

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 100
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 126/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 100/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941/54 New Loan 96/13
3 per cent 1941 101/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/13
4 per cent 1943 106/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
5 1/2 per cent H A T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/4 and after declining to Rs. 88/8 improved to Rs. 88/12. In the evening the market was steady at Rs. 88/14.

50	Bombay Tram	136 14
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	229 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	196 0
100	Tata Hydro	167 8
1000	Tata Power	1515 0
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	880 0
100	Amr. Patty	121 8
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 12
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	89 8
500	Tapty Valley	765 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	23 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	523 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	131 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	161 4
50	Belapur Sugar	320 10
250	Bombay Steam	296 4
125	Bombay Burma	320 0
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	106 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2-15-6
50	Bombay Telephone	101 8
100	Indian Bleaching	101 4
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	525 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	611 4
15	Scindia	10 8
30	Premier Construction	75 0
25	Tata Oil	17 0
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1380 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	291 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	79 4
5	p.c. Central India	520 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143 2
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,410 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 14
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	145 8
	Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 29.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Operators were awaiting further developments. It remains to be seen whether cotton growers will prefer to accept ten cent. loan or sell and take two cents gift benefit payment. There was some trade buying which improved prices but later on there was several hedge selling.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened on Wednesday at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 6 points with October 10.61. There was some trade buying which resulted in a rise of 9 points and October was quoted 10.70. At this level there was hedge selling which wiped off the improvement and the market closed at a net decline of 6 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 10.95c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of one to three points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 10.90c. per lb.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The official weekly weather report, states that condition and progress in Texas have been averaged but there has been much deterioration in the North due to dryness. Picking is being completed in the South and is under way in the North. Growth in Oklahoma has been satisfactory except in the Northwest and cotton is opening in the South. The Central belt has recorded most good progress and picking in the South is proceeding. Condition in the Eastern belt is fairly good but rains have favoured weevil which has been checked in other sections.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-22 a.m.) 10.70+.03
N. Y. October Lowest (10 a.m.) 10.61—.06
Liverpool October Highest 5.75+.07
Liverpool October Lowest 5.68

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents.

Weekly weather is slightly unfavourable.

Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia and Co., have received the following cables from their Foreign Friends.

Liverpool.—"Further hedging met with good trade calling and local covering. Closed steady."

New York.—"Market remains sensitive to order market either way. Trade moderate; buyers, Spot Houses sold nears."

Messrs. Chunilal Mahta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—New loan policy likely to stabilise middling spots and futures around 10.50 level weight of crop movement will probably weaken basis on better qualities.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:—

To-day's buying mostly for trade. Hedge selling increased towards the close. Rains are needed in Oklahoma. Weather favourable for Boll Weevil activity over Eastern Belt. Trend of prices likely to be influenced by reactions of producers to loan plan.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have sent the following cable:—

Hedge sales withheld pending actual operation of Loan. Government holdings causing scarcity of contracts. United States Government weekly weather report is favourable. Think the next important move will be downward when we would advise buying on scale-down.

Copper, New York, December 7.35.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson Liverpool:—

Cotton:—We believe new American policy will induce farmer to sell down to ten cent basis, therefore expect gradual decline to that level; would sell on strong markets as crop accounts remain satisfactory, however resistance is likely when ten cents reached.

Rubber:—Russia buying to-day. Market awaiting more definite signs to effect restriction. 5 7/8, 6, 6 1/8.

Copper:—Believe requirements of American consumers temporarily covered, pause probable but major trend upwards. £33/7/6.

New York.—We believe new loan plan will bring out cotton in volume and expect constant hedge pressure later.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 28.

October	10.61—08
December	10.50—02
January	10.50—07
March	10.54—04
May	10.55—05
July	10.53—05
Middling Spot	10.95—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 28.

October	10.58—01
December	10.46—01
January	10.46—03
Middling Spot	10.90+.10

NEW YORK.

New York, August 28.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

October	10.66
December	10.55
January	10.55

New York Noon Call—

October	10.63
December	10.53
January	10.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 29.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 5.75. There was some hedge selling chiefly on Bombay account with a poor offtake. Later on there was increased hedge selling which met with good trade calling and local covering. Prices fluctuated within a range of 7 points and finally closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points at 6.29d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. At the close October was quoted 5.09 January 4.86 and March 4.86.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was fair enquiry for Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures closed 10 to 9 points up but spot cotton prices declined 3 points. Uppers futures advanced 4 to 6 points and spot cotton prices lost 5 points at 7.13.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with a restricted business. Sakels futures declined 4 to 6 points and Ashmouni futures closed 4 to 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 28

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	14,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's exports to the continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, August 28.

	To-day's 10-12 a.m. Quotations	To-day Closing
August		6.00+07
September		5.84+06
October		5.75+07
November		5.66+06
December		5.64+06
January		5.64+06
February		5.64+06
March		5.65+06
April		5.65+06
May		5.65+06
June		5.63+06
July		5.62+06
August		5.60+06
October		6.56+06
Middling Spot		6.29—05
Today's 10-12 A.M. Quotations —		
October	5.71	
January	5.60	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 28

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS	
October 1935	6.69
November 1935	6.64
January 1936	7.53
March 1936	7.49
May 1936	7.46
July 1936	7.41
August 1935	7.41
F. G. F. Spot	7.95

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 28

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.11
Fine (Good Staple)	5.26
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.41
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.04
superfine (No.1 Staple)	5.19
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.34
Bengal—	
Good	3.63
Fully Good	3.78
Fine	3.86
Sounds—	
Fully Good	3.73
Fine	3.85
Superfine	3.97

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London August 28

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 19/32 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months marke rate 11/16 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 27

T. T., London on :—	
New York closing rate	4.97-9/16
Paris	75.10
Berlin	12.35-1/2
Madrid	36.26
Amsterdam	7.33-1/2
Brussels	29.49-1/2
Milan	60.68
Berne	15.22-1/2
Prague	119.75

LINSEED OILS.

London, August 28.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers 21/9.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 22/1-1/2.

HIGH & LOW COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 193 3/4; Highest 194 1/4; Lowest 192; Closing 192.

Oomra D/J. Op. 173 1/2; Highest 173 1/2; Lowest 171 1/2; Closing 171 1/2

Bengal D/J. Op. 128 3/4; Highest 128 3/4; Lowest 128; Closing 128 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 22

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (31-9-35) Rs. 7 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Following a small decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 193, and advanced to Rs. 194/4 on buying by professional operators. At this level there was realising which checked the rise and prices eased off to Rs. 193/12. Business was restricted and the undertone of the market was quiet with more inclination to sell on advances.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but opened easy at a loss of 4 points and later was quoted 5 points down. The local market was quiet and prices were steady at Rs. 193/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 195/8
Oomra D/J Rs. 173/4
Bengal D/J Rs. 130/4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug 29

	Sup	Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Broach No. 2	219	216	212	207	
Punjab-Ame	240	237	233	228	
Surat	291	288	284	279	
Rajpipla	291	288	284	279	
Navsari	296	293	289	284	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Bengal Superfine	146/147
Bengal Fine	139/141
Bengal F.G.	135/136
Sindh-Punjab Fine	139/141
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	135/136
Wardha-Hingt	195/196
Nagpur Savner	197/198
Pundhurna	185/186
Yeotmal	185/186
Arvi	183/184
Ellichpur	183/184
Berar	181/183
Khamgaon	183/185
Mulkapur	180/181
Khandesh	180/181
Jalna/Sailu	180/181
Burwah Sanavad	183
Broach Fine	216/218
Punjab/American	223/228
Punjab/American mix	208/213
Cambodia	268/273
Cambodia 2nd crop	233/238
Compta Good	233/243
Bagalkot	223/226
Western	218/223
Kampala	318/321
Busoga	316/318
Jinja	308/310
New Mansa	298

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug 29

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	...	254,473
Central India	...	110,745
Barsi and Nagar	...	108,816
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	46,802
Berar	...	403,601
Central Provinces	36	96,808
Total Oomras	33	1,021,245
Dholera	124	196,518
N W Provinces	50	35,227
Rajputana	209	51,749
Sind-Punjab	436	338,290
Broach	...	183,878
Coompta and Dharwar	...	98,982
Westerns-Northerns	3	74,570
Cocoanada	...	435
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	206	86,572
Persian	...	2,686
American	221	75,285
Egyptian and African	556	385,134
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1,135
Total	1,896	2,468,280

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 22nd Aug

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	1,026	410,778
Japan and China	1,848	1,154,688
Coast Ports	...	30,805
Up-country by Rail	...	237,216
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	12,069
Total	2,874	1,895,561

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 29th day of August 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36

10-30	Rs. 193
12-30	Rs. 193/4
2-30	Rs. 193/4
4-30	Rs 193/4

April-May

Highest 194/8
Lowest 192/8

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug 29

Java ready	13 10 0
S. S. Renee	3 15 6
Aug-Sept. shipment	3 15 0
Jan-Mar. shipment	3 15 0
Kesar ready	14 4 0
Saraiya ready	13 10 0
Java spot	F. 9.65

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 28.

September	0.87 1/4c.
December	0.89 1/8c.
May	0.90 5/8c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 28

October 67d.
December 65 1/2d.
March 64 3/4d.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,557
Linseed	5,318
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	380
Gingellyseed	1,613
Poppyseed	421
Groundnuts	11,270
Castorseed	14
Rice	15,519
Myrabollams	1,108
Cottonseed	667
Mowraseed	201
Gram	1,171
Joowar	870
Barley	1,433
Bajree	866
Tons.	
Coal	667

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 28.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light 5 per cent. P. A.	27
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	5
Amer. Forn-Power Gold D.	70
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent. P.	32
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	54
Consolidated Gas	27-1/2
Int. Tel. & Tel.	10
Western Union Telg.	43-3/4
Radio Corp	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	46
New York Central	21-3/4
Erie R. R.	11
Union Pacific R. R.	99
Bethelehem Steel	37
United States Steel	43-1/4
Noranda Mines	39
Int. Nickel of Canada	28-3/4
Sun Life of Canada	405
Curtiss Wright	2-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	57
Eaton Mfg.	24
Western Electric Inst.	17
Ford Motors of Canada A	26
General Motor	41-1/2
Sperry Corp.	12
Goodyear Tyre	19
St. Oil of N. J.	45
Socony	11-1/2
National Dairy	15
Chase Bank	32-1/4
National City Bank	29-3/4
American Radiator	17

Selling diminishing towards closing of the market and market firmer.

U. S. Steel working 41 per cent.

Total business 1 3/4 million.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, August 28

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	83
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	94-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	83-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	105-5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	116-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	113-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	406-1/2
National Bank of India	42
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10
Brooch	Nominal

LONDON METALS.

London, August 28.

Copper Brazers	46-3/4
Yellow Metal	39-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	220-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 28.

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe. Parcels September sellers 25/9.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Sept sellers 24/9.

South Australian wheat Parcels Aug. sellers 27/3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, August 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 2 C & F Calcutta Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/3

C & F Bombay :— Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/0

C & F Karachi :— Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/0

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, August 28

Fair Rio Coffee 17c. 7 quality 6-5/8.

SEEDS.

London, August 28.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton, Aug. sellers £9-5-0.

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £11-12-6.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £11-12-6

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent c.i.f. ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £13-0-0.

Castorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton Aug./Sept. sellers £12-5-0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 28.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 5-11/16

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Aug. 28.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan 83
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 7354/59 105
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 115 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 114 3/4
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 103 7/8
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 100 1/2
3 per cent India Sterling Loan New par.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 83 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 105
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 5/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 29.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug. March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April-June
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 July-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-December.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 269 1/2
Banks selling T T 267 1/2
Banks buying T T 264 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 364
Banks buying D D 376

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 84 7/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 5/8
Banks buying T T 78 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 134

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 100 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 136 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.97 3/4 28th inst.
Hongkong/London 2/0 1/4 29th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 13/16 29th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 29th inst.
Java/London 7.29 1/2 29th inst.
London/Paris 75.10 28th inst.
London/Belgium 29.49 1/2 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.23 1/2 28th inst.
London/Italy 60.68 28th inst.
London/Berlin 12.35 1/2 28th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/6 28th inst.
London/New York 4.97 9/16 28th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.33 5/8 28th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold 86-19-9 1/2 27th inst. 86-19-11 1/2 28th inst.

Silver London Ready 29 27th inst. 29 28th inst.

Silver London Forward. 28 15/16 27th inst. 28 13/16 28th inst.

Silver London New York Ready 65 5/8 27th inst. 65 5/8 28th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 27th inst. 5/8 p.c. 28th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 p.c. 27th inst. 3/4 p.c. 28th inst.

Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 29.

The local silver market is becoming well liquidated. Local Choksis are now reversing their straddles by buying in the local market and reselling in London as present differences are very attractive. This state is bound to tell favourably in the long run as the technical situation is greatly improved and if America keeps up the present buying policy, we think present prices are safe for investment purchases. The market opened to-day at Rs. 64/7 and advanced to Rs. 64/14. The gold market was fairly steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	64 13 0
Bhadarva delivery	64 14 0
Aso delivery	65 2 0
Ready gold	24 9 8
Bhadarva delivery	24 9 8
Aso delivery	24 9 8

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 28.

Market Steady

Spot	29
Forward	28-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London August 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 86/19/11-1/2

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Aug. 28.

August	65.50—19
September	65.26—01
December	65.00—16

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug. 28.

Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.

LONDON MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Standard Copper. Cash (Buyers) £33-3-9.

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £33-5-0.

Standard Copper 3 months £33-11-3.

Electrolytic Copper £37-5-0.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Blue Eagle 9 cents.

Non-Blue Eagle 8 cents.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 36-8-0.

Copper Sheets Rs. 36-0-0.

Copper Asho Rs. 36-8-0.

Tone:—Firm.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 26th August	1,144
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	2,491,394
Receipts into Bombay some time last season	2,486,577
Decrease	5,193

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
October 186 December 135 January 125 March 123 May 122 at Cross Rate 4.97 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 193—Liverpool May 1936 5.63 Rs. 56 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 193—New York May 10.55 Rs. 42 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.97 3/4.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Police Report Lists Number Of Offences Committed In 1934

Admits Delay In Disposal Of Cases Continues Despite Government Orders

"The Civil Disobedience Movement which collapsed in 1933 was practically non-existent in the year under report. A few stray cases occurred in different districts more particularly in East Khandesh, Surat, Belgaum and Ratnagiri but these do not call for any comment. The gradual return of the Police to their normal duties after the collapse of the movement in 1933 is reflected in the improved crime results.

"The year under report showed a decrease in total reported crime, while under serious crime there was a large drop in robberies, and to a smaller extent under dacoities and attempts at murder. Thefts (including cattle thefts) also recorded an appreciable decrease.

"Against this there has been an increase under house-breakings, which, however, are considerably below the average of the previous five years. This is compensated for to a certain extent by improved detection under this head, the percentage of detection being the best on record for the last five years. Taking crime as a whole there has been a slight improvement in detection.

"The percentage of recovery of stolen property has improved in spite of more property being stolen in the year under review. The number of cognizable cases dealt with direct by the Magistrates has increased, as also the amount of non-cognizable crime, which latter fact has been referred to in paragraph 17 of this report."

These are the salient features of the Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind for the year 1934.

144,189 Offences.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 144,189 as against 138,577 in 1933—a net increase of 5,612 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police "suo motu" during the year was 26,993, while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 11,942 giving a total of 38,935 as against a total of 37,378 in 1933—an increase of 1,557 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 105,254 as against 101,199 in 1933—an increase of 4,055 cases.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police has declined from 27,111 in 1933 to 26,993 in the year under report—a small decrease of 118 cases.

Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have risen from 10,267 in 1933 to 11,942 in 1934—an increase of 1,675 cases.

Big Crimes

Discussing the above variations in detail the Inspector General of Police points out that the number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime in the year under report was 13,298 as against 13,213 last year.

Murders numbered 359, attempts at murder and culpable homicides 142, dacoities 140, robberies 463, house-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc. 4,941, thefts (including cattle thefts) 6,868 and receiving stolen property 379, total 13,298.

The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper, including Railways, in the year 1934 has remained stationary at 1.10—the same as in 1933; that of serious crime has risen from .70 in 1933 to .79 in the year under report.

Bombay Suburban District continues to be the most criminal district in the Presidency proper with an incidence of crime of 3.96 per 1,000 of population. Ratnagiri district also continues to be the least criminal district with an incidence of .32.

The total cognizable cases for disposal were 31,341 against 31,558 in the previous year.

The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 4,186 as against 4,498 in the year before. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 13.35 against 14.25 in 1933.

Of the 4,186 excluded cases 583 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 678 in 1933—a decrease of 95 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal declined from 2.14 in 1933 to 1.86 in 1934.

The total number of cases pending at the close of the year under report stood at 4,091 as against 3,994 in the year before.

The number of cases pending with the Magistracy was 3,223 as against 868 with the Police during the year under report, corresponding figures for 1933 being 3,106 and 888 respectively.

Delay Of Law

The question of the delay in the disposal of cases is one which is subject to yearly criticism in this Report. Orders on the subject have been issued by Government from time to time without, however, any improvement being noticeable in the state of affairs.

Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 23,009 cases as against 23,002 cases in 1933—an increase of 7 cases.

The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,051 as against 6,201 in 1933, a decrease of 150 cases.

Out of 15,923 cases decided by trial, 15,148 ended in conviction as against 15,032 out of 15,920 cases tried in 1933. The per centage of cases convicted to those tried was 95.13 as against 94.42 in the year before under all classes, and 91.54 against 90.42 under the Indian Penal Code.

Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 8,980 in 1934 as against 8,965 in the year before, an increase of only 15 cases.

Less Arrests

The total number of persons arrested by the police 'suo motu' was 27,972 as compared with 29,699 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 34,080 as against 35,939 in 1933.

Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 101,199 to 105,254 in the year under report—an increase of 4,055 cases—and again created a record for the past decennium.

The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts in 1934 was 151,596 as against 150,775 in 1933. 6,399 persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 119,526 were tried, of whom 81,144 were convicted and 38,382 were discharged or acquitted. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried declined from 69.47 in 1933 to 67.88 during the year under report.

Theft of Property

The value of property stolen in 1934 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 10,21,300 against Rs. 8,29,208 in 1933. The value of property recovered was Rs. 3,74,689 as compared with Rs. 2,52,217 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 43.53 against 37.88 in the year before.

The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code dropped from 2,253 to 1,936—a decrease of 317.

During the year under report, 2,967 out of 20,567 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted, and 773 were classed as "Habitual offenders" against 3,064, 21,415 and 1,061 respectively in 1933.

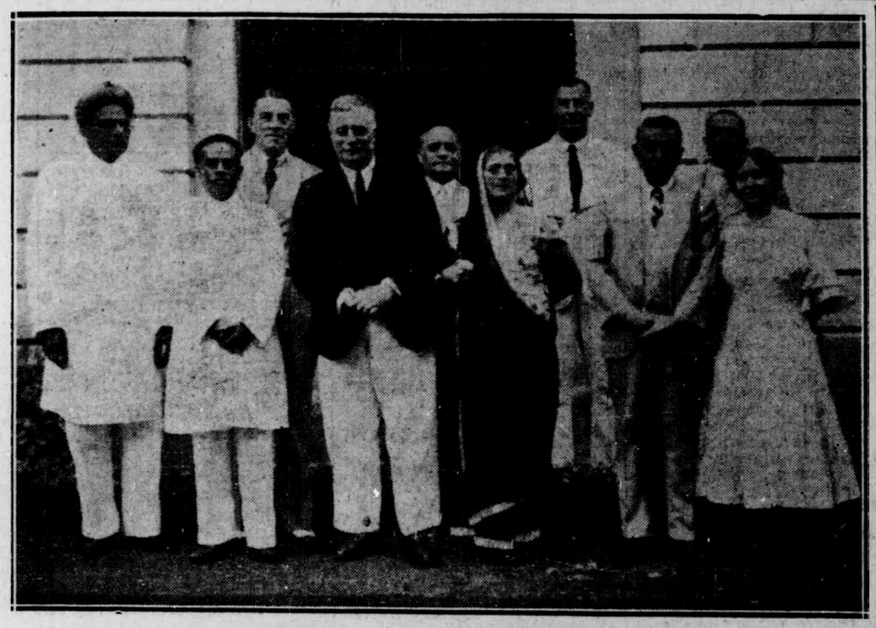
Three fresh gang cases were taken up against none in the year before. Including the two cases pending from previous years, the total number of cases for disposal was five, of which three ended in conviction, one was pending trial and one remained pending police enquiry at the close of the year.

Police Strength

The total strength of the Police was 717 officers and 17,584 men and the cost, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1934-35 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 97,56,152 as against Rs. 98,40,421 in 1933-34—a net decrease of Rs. 84,269.

In the year under report the proportion of Police to area, population, and cognizable crime investigated, was one policeman to 4.20 square miles, 2,33 Railway miles, 916 persons and 1.42 cognizable crime investigated. In England and Wales the proportion was one policeman to 1.53 square miles and 845 persons for the year 1934.

The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 408 against 469 in 1933. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2.28 during the year as against 2.64 in 1933. Of the total punishments inflicted, 395 were departmental and 13 judicial, against 455 and 14 respectively in the year before.



A meeting of the Bombay Red Cross Society was held on Wednesday at the Town Hall to bid farewell to Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell, the Chairman, on the eve of his retirement from India. A group photo taken on the occasion. With him are Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Sir Nowroji Saklatwala and Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan.

MILL WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Lal Mills Strike Spreads To New National Operatives In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 29.

The strike of the weavers of the Lal Mills continues for the past two days. Meanwhile strike fever has to-day spread to another mill, namely, the New National Mills whose weavers joined the strikers of the Lal Mills this morning. Attempts are being made by the authorities of both the mills to employ new hands.

A meeting of the Mill Workers Union held last night passed a resolution congratulating the strikers and sympathising with them.

Police guards are stationed near both the mills to prevent any untoward incident.—United Press.

ALLEGED MURDER AND ASSAULT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29.

The diabolical murder, this morning, of a money-lender and the murderous assault on his brother by a sweeper who was their debtor, is reported from Pahargunj, near New Delhi.

It is stated that Vishweshwar Nath, a money-lender and Girdharilal his brother got a sweeper's house attached in execution of a civil decree. The sweeper's son made an attempt on their life while they were going to a market by stabbing them. Vishweshwarnath died on the spot and his brother is lying in a precarious condition in the hospital.

The assailant was arrested after a hot chase.—United Press.

Indo-Burma Relations

Immigration And Trade Pacts To Remain In Force For Three Years

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The Government of India and the Government of Burma have reached an agreement on the subject of trade relations between India and Burma in the period immediately following the separation of Burma from India and on the subject of the regulation of immigration into Burma from India after separation, which has been drawn up in form of provisional drafts or Orders-in-Council to be made under sections 160 and 453 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

The India and Burma Trade Regulation Order, 1935, contains 21 Articles and two Schedules while the India and Burma Immigration Order contains six Articles.

Each agreement is to remain in force for three years and, if then not terminated by due notice given by the either party, will remain in force subject to termination on 12 months' notice.

The Trade Agreement contains provision for its application to Indian States.

FREE ENTRY FOR GOODS.

Articles 3 and 5 provide that, subject to provision in respect of certain goods, Indian goods shall enter Burma free of duty without restriction and vice versa. The Article 6 states that the Tariff Schedules in operation at the time of separation shall remain effective in both countries in respect of goods imported into either from other countries.

The Immigration Order states that there shall be no restrictions on the entry of Indians into Burma or Burmans into India other than those in force on the date of separation but the Governor-General and the Governor of Burma will have authority to exclude undesirable individuals or impose regulation in the interests of public health and public safety or take action in discharge of special responsibilities.—United Press.

YOUTH RUNS AMOK

Enters School And Assaults Mali Fatally

AGRA, August 29.

A young Peshawari Muslim ran amok and attacked several people, inflicting severe injuries. He entered the Queen Victoria Girls' School, Civil Lines, and assaulted the Mali, who succumbed to his injuries. The Muslim was later arrested in the school kitchen.—

WAY OUT OF THE DEBACLE

Contonments Bill To Be Redrafted And Introduced Afresh

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 29.

I understand that the Cantonments Bill is being re-drafted on the lines of decisions and arrangements reached in the Select Committee yesterday.

A brief report of the Committee will be laid on the table of the House early in the session, when Government will make a statement explaining their intention of bringing forward a fresh Bill and move for the same Select Committee with the substitution of some member in place of Mr. Ibrahim Jaffer, who has been unseated.

Normally, the procedure adopted is for the report of the Committee to be laid on the table, whatever be the nature of the alterations, and if the changes made to the Bill are of such a character as to necessitate its publication in the "Gazette of India," then, to do so, for the information of the public, before it is taken up for discussion in the Legislature. But the procedure agreed to yesterday was, however, different, though there is nothing in the Rules against it's being adopted, as it is the unanimous agreement of the Committee.

Under this new procedure, a new Bill will be introduced towards the close of the session, and the House will re-appoint the same Select Committee which is then expected to sit early in November.

This arrangement may help the Government to bring the Bill up before the November Session. If this Session is fully occupied by discussions on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. Otherwise it will be taken up for consideration in the Budget Session in the New Year.

According to lobby conversations to-day the session is not expected to last beyond the 27th of September, as there is not much business except two important Government Bills, namely the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Payment of Wages Bill and two minor Bills from Government namely, the Cinema Bill and Aligarh University Amendment Bill.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

"Ishan," a Vernacular Daily of Lahore is responsible for a report that a departmental enquiry is proceeding against certain Police Officers of Kasur in the Lahore district for alleged misconduct and that two Sub-Inspectors and one Head Constable have been suspended. Mr. Martin, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is conducting the enquiry.

Mahatma On Council Entry

IT IS "DHARMA AT THIS STAGE"

Shivaprasad Gupta Publishes Correspondence With Gandhiji

BENARES, August 28.

Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta, while releasing the correspondence that passed between Mahatma Gandhi and himself some time past, says:

Readers are aware that some time past, two letters were published in the "Aj" of Benares: one addressed to the Congress Working Committee and the other to Mahatmaji at Wardha.

Mahatmaji's reply to my letter was soon received, but I did not deem it proper to release it for publication without his consent. Hence I kept it reserved. Much delay has been caused in my reply owing to the Samavartan Samaskar at the Kashi Vidyapith.

Now having obtained Mahatmaji's consent, I am releasing the whole correspondence that passed between myself and Mahatma Gandhi for publication in papers.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

The following is the English translation of Mahatma Gandhi's letter written to me in reply to my letter, published already in the Press:—

"Dear Shiva Prasad,

"Received your letter. You have not forgotten the country even in your ill-health. After my severance from the Congress, the Working Committee met here for the first time. It matters little whether it meets here or somewhere else. Your question is why I am so very interested in the Congress after I have severed my connections with it, and why I give my advice and opinion to them.

I think you already know that when I severed my connection with the Congress, I had said that if anything was referred to me, I would give my opinion. To control the Congress and to give advice to Congressmen are two different things. Congress Committee held its sittings here, but I never participated therein. I am totally in the dark regarding its full proceedings until now. Whenever members wanted to consult me or have my opinion they used to call at my place, which I gave most willingly. I do not see any reason for not doing so. I came out of the Congress only for its benefit. I cannot forego the ideals of the Congress. Knowingly, if I refuse to give them my advice, I fall from 'Dharma.'

COUNCIL-ENTRY IS 'DHARMA.'

Now as regards Council-entry, I think, in my opinion, Council-entry is 'Dharma,' at this stage; not for myself, for I have devoted myself to something else. My 'sadhana' at present is non-violent disobedience of laws. Council-entry will prove a hindrance in the realisation of that end of mine. Do you not know 'what is one man's meat, is another man's poison?'

I hope I have given an answer to all your questions which will be to your satisfaction.

Leave the Council-entry to me, and devote yourself entirely to Village Industry and Hindi Prachar. If you will devote heart and soul to the above, you will not get time to think of other things. May God grant you speedy and perfect recovery.

Bapu's Ashirvad."

SHIVA PRASAD'S LETTER.

The following is my second letter to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Revered Bapuji, Pranam,

Your favour of the 5th August in your own handwriting is to hand. The delay in reply is unpardonable. I do not find words how to apologise for it, yet I pray to be pardoned.

Bapuji, I am much interested in the Untouchability movement of yours and fully sympathise with it. In my present physical unfitness, I try to do something for them. Yet due to my long-standing mentality, I am not satisfied with the same. I understand the greatness of social service and realise its necessity too. My firm belief is that the master-key for all Indian problems is political emancipation or attainment of 'Poorna Swaraj.' My 'Ishta Devi' is the Goddess of Freedom. Swaraj or Complete Independence to me means unfettered freedom. Without freedom, I despise the happiness of 'Swarga' even. In the Government of our own people, though ill-managed, I dream of perfect happiness.

QUESTION OF COUNCIL-ENTRY.

I cannot even for a moment imagine how you could advocate Council-entry, where every one is required to take oath of allegiance, and how you consider it in accordance with the resolutions of Lahore and Karachi.

As for myself, you have written that you went out of the Congress only for its good. It is quite true and befitting to a man of your personality. It was sheer misconception under which I was tempted to ask such questions, and hoped to be excused for this. I have fully realised that change of time and circumstance brings about a change in the 'Dharma' and change is necessary also.

Hoping to be excused,

Charan-Sevi,

Shiva."

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji's private secretary, sent the following letter to me in reply to my above letter to Gandhiji:—

"Your letter reached Bapuji. I am glad to see that you can write this much with your own hand.

"As regards taking of the oath, Bapuji says that Council-entry was decided upon seeing the present condition of our country and those who take an oath, it is not good on their part to do anything against the Government. In the attaining of Swaraj, this is also a stage and he considers this stage essential. Bapuji is fully aware of your feelings.

Your humble Sevak,

Sd. Mahadev Desai."

—United Press.

PANDIT MALAVIYA FOR BENARES

Health Greatly Affected Due To 'Varsity Case

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was here left for Benares to-day. He is not keeping satisfactory health and will soon be going to the hills. It is said that his exertion in connection with the Hindu University Case has greatly affected his health.—United Press.

Malaviya Officiates At "Ramnam" Function

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

Pandit Malaviya came down here to perform the concluding ceremony of a novel religious function held at Jhusi near Allahabad. Numerous Saints and Sadhus gathered and did the chanting of "Ramnam" for six months on the banks of the Ganges for self purification and spiritual development. The function was organised by a Brahmachari of Jhusi who has observed silence for several years past. The "Ramnam" campaign is likely to be started in villages and there is a talk of starting a "Ramnam" organisation.

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